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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The "lynching" out West averages one case a day.

Snow fell for half an hour in Atlanta on Monday last.

A two-wheeled omnibus is being tested in Edinburg.

Charlie Decker, the Memphis dwarf, is in Macon, Georgia.

A Detroit paper calls Black Kettle's orphans "fatherless skillets."

The New York *Sun* proposes an elevated railway for velocipedes only.

Chicago used five billion gallons of water last year, mixed with whisky.

Several horses have died in Corinth, Mississippi, recently, of blind staggers.

There are twenty-eight newspaper correspondents in Paris, twenty of them Americans.

George Peabody is expected to endow a Foundling Hospital in New York with $400,000.

Six billiard tables were ordered recently for the State insane asylum at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The official vote of Nevada is as follows: Grant, 6,480; Seymour, 5,218. Grant's majority, 1,262.

The New York ruffians who murdered Mr. Rogers mulcted the life insurance companies $22,500.

More than 12,000 elephants are slaughtered annually to supply England and the United States with ivory.

Queen Victoria's illustrations of her own book are excellent. She draws clearly, and much better than she writes.

Motto of the Republicans in the Maine Legislature who are scratching each other's eyes: "Let us have peace."

Charles City, Iowa, has a large Lazy Club, one of whose members was immediately expelled for yawning too energetically.

The owner of George Wilkes declines to trot that famous stallion against Lady Thorn, at Narragansett, for $5,000, next summer.

Sperm and whale oil are in great demand in the New Bedford market, and the latter sells at one dollar per gallon for manufacture.

The Chicago *Legal News* is said to be edited by a lady, who gets her law knowledge by being the wife of a prominent Judge.

On dit in New York that a Parisian *modiste* will soon send to this country a garment adapted to the necessities of female velocipedists.

A merchant, who advertised in a Philadelphia paper for a clerk, not long since, had four hundred and thirteen applications for the position by the close of the first day.

There is a man in Chicago who places his cap on his head and lets Captain Travis put a pistol ball through it at twelve paces, the bullet going within an inch of his skull.

At the sale of the type and material of the Charleston *Mercury*, on Tuesday, the press sold for $55, the engine for $210, the type for $260, the imposing stones for $50 and the furniture and sundries for $75.

A charming style for young girls is to comb the front hair back loosely and join it with the back hair, making a single chignon arranged over several crepes. Band and bow are of black velvet ribbon.

An attempt is making to legalize dissection in Illinois, and to pass a law allowing of bodies unclaimed dead to be used for scientific purposes. It is said that such a law only exists in New York and Wisconsin.

Cut-throats, garroters and desperadoes of every name and grade, are thronging to California, being driven out from the new towns on the Union Pacific road by the terror of vigilant committees.

Among the festivities of the season was a ball at the Toronto Lunatic Asylum the other day. "Bloody Mary" danced with the Emperor of China, and the man who has no joints in his legs managed to shake out a lively reel.

Miss Emily Faithful, a prominent advocate of women's rights, in England, and proprietor of a large printing establishment in London, recently stated that out of 6,000,000,000 women in England, 2,500,000, are unmarried.

The Sutro Tunnel bill, for the benefit of a mining company in Nevada, asks a Government loan of $5,000,000 for thirty years at six per cent. interest, secured by first mortgages and a lien on the tunnel and property of the corporation.

The proprietors of Earl's Hotel, New York, state facts which go to throw considerable discredit upon the story of Mr. Andrew Reed, a Western merchant, who alleges he was chloroformed and his carpet-bag robbed of $5,000. An empty bottle was found in his room, with a dry sponge beside it, and many other indications seem to warrant the belief that no robbery was committed.

Information has been received that the Texas Convention has passed an ordinance giving the right of way to the International Pacific Railroad from the eastern to the western border of that State, and a reservation of twenty miles on each side of the road, the road to be completed within six years. This road is one of the connecting links of the International line from Cairo to San Blas, on the Pacific ocean. The Texas Convention is debating the question of dividing the State.

"ROUND DANCES."

A Religious Journal Pours in a Heavy Broadside.

A lady correspondent of the New York *Observer* discourses as follows upon the subject of those curious dances called "round dances," and the duty of christian parents in relation thereto:

"MESSRS. EDITORS: Your quotation from the *Moravian* on the subject of dancing is timely and sensible. What are christian parents doing? 'Round dances,' as they are called, have always been objected to by sober people. Waltzing was for a long time the only form known, and in stories of English society only 'fast' young women were given to such dancing, calling those who objected to them 'prudes.'

"It is within the memory of most of us when the polka and kindred dances were introduced. Notes of preparation were sounded; a very peculiar and facinating dance had been discovered in Paris; it was to be taught to a select few, and first made known to the world on occasions of some great *fete*. Curiosity was excited, and presently the new dance was found on this side of the Atlantic and spread with American rapidity. Kindred dances with variations followed. Children learned them, and forgot to drop them when they were no longer children. Evil-minded people liked them, the careless did not mind, young people were fascinated, the weak yielded against their better judgment, and some who ought to have known better were overruled. The refined and delicate forgot to say that these dances are borrowed from the peasantry of Europe, whose standard of manners and morals is hardly a true one for us. The truth is that Christian and right-minded parents have not been firm enough in the matter. They know the practice is mischievous; they cannot tell young people all the evils, and would not be believed if they could, and they have not used their rightful authority in the matter. It is never easy to do just right; there are always thorns and briers in the way; but that is no reason for turning aside.

"We know a case in point. A few years since a man well known in society—not young, and who could not dance—was sitting at a party, near a young lady, and watching the mazes of a 'German.' He turned to her, knowing her well, and said: 'I wish you would let me put my arm around your waist.' Of course she looked at him in amazement. 'Oh,' said he, 'you know I can't dance, but I don't see the difference. All these young men have their arms about the girls' waists, and why shouldn't I have the same privilege, though I sit still?'

"Christian parents go and look on and see no wrong, or 'hope no harm is done.' (They know better.) And young people go along—no other friend with them—and dance till morning, and call it the 'German.' The mischiefs are manifold—the late hours, which totally unfit them for work the next day; the long continued and wearing excitement making recreation toil; the absolute need not only of food but of stimulus to keep up fictitious strength for so many hours' work, and as we all know, these scenes, even in 'good society,' become almost orgies. And parents mourn and lament, and weakly say: 'What can we do? Our children must do as others do. We can't be singular. Our children must enjoy themselves.' Not one in a hundred has firmness enough to say, 'It shall not be.' And yet they know the mischiefs and evils that must of necessity spring from these late, exciting, promiscuous dances; and they shut their eyes and let the devil have his own way and lead their sons and daughters to destruction. What shall we do? In many doubtful questions it is very difficult to draw the line, as when the party is too large, or an entertainment too lavish or too late, or what is extravagant in dress, equipage or outlay. But here the line is plain. Round dances. Let them be forbidden and banished to their 'own place,' where they flourish. Our police know where to find them in their luxuriance.

"It is a marvel that anything so vulgar ever gained a place among decent people. One thing is marked. No earnest, live working Christian man or woman was ever found, to our knowledge, engaged in these dances."

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A Brief, Comprehensive Review of the Points at Issue—The Question in a Nutshell.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

A novice in politics might really think from hearing the immense amount of "sound and fury" issuing from Radical sources, that specie payments, a consummation devoutly to be wished for—could take place in six, or twelve, or twenty months, just as easily as not—would injure no one, and would benefit all. But those who know what complete charlatans the Radicals are—how little they know of the true principles of government—understand that all the sound and fury signifies nothing. The thing cannot be accomplished suddenly, for the body politic, which has been severely injured by financial violence, can no more rise up and walk, than a natural person could do who was sick or wounded, without the working of a miracle.

It seems to us that all the efforts of all the financial tinkers, including Senator Morton, are

1. To make capital for the Radical party by vaguely proposing to do impossible things—and

2. To make the bonds worth one hundred cents in gold, which they are not now, never were, never will be, and never ought to be.

Senator Sherman's plan was to reduce the interest to four and a half per cent. in gold, and in acquittance for the loss of one and a half per cent. gold interest, he hoped to obtain for the bondholders a solemn, deliberate promise, sanctioned by public sentiment, that the new bonds should be paid in gold—and thus remove the question whether the principal of the present bonds shall be paid in currency, from dispute at once and forever. In other words, the bonds are worth seventy-five cents in gold now—can be converted at that in regular, moderate quantities—and Senator Sherman was willing to solidify them at that figure, and make the owners of them secure against any further agitation of the question. The bonded debt (if *all* the interest were reduced one and a half per cent.), would, by this plan be practically reduced one-fourth. This was Mr. Sherman's first step in the direction of specie payment. But we do not think it very popular with the bondholders—though we fear they might go farther and fare worse. But the florid and sanguine statesmen (?) who talk about resuming specie payments in January, 1870, or 1871, or any where along there, propose to raise the present price of the bonds from seventy-five cents to one hundred cents on the dollar! This would be fun for the bondholders, but death to every other interest, for all other interests are taxed to pay interest to the bondholder, who pays no taxes.

Now, if the legal tenders and national bank notes, by some magical or miraculous process, or by the prayers of the righteous, or by the frequent wishing of devout bondholders, could be made payable in gold on demand, we contend that although they might be reissued indefinitely, enough specie would have to be provided to redeem the $850,000,000 of our bonds which are held in Europe. Even admitting that our own patriotic bondholders would think their bonds as good as gold, and would not seek to realize gold for them, could we hope that our German and English and French friends would have the same cheerful, trusting, amazing confidence? We fear they would not. And we venture the opinion that, if our currency were redeemable in gold, our foreign friends who bought their bonds as low as thirty-nine and not over seventy-five, would slyly send them back again and realize their profit at once in hard cash. Of course they would—and would they not have reason to do so?

Have not such of them as were holders of Pennsylvania securities, been compelled to take their interest, honestly payable in gold, in paper of which was required variously 140 to 280 to pay 100 cents in gold? And then, did they not have to take the principal in legal tenders, when their debts became due? And did not New York repudiate the payment of her interest in gold and pay in paper also? And have foreign lenders forgotten how they trembled lest they should lose all their investments by repudiation in this honest old county of Allegheny, which "rolls up" 11,000 Radical majority? And were not foreign bondholders told by the Radicals again and again, in the late canvass, that the Democrats were the party of repudiation, and have not these shrewd Shylocks seen by the vote that the Democrats are very nearly as many as the party that elected Grant—the party that pays everything of course! Therefore, in view of all these teachings, and all these warnings, would not the foreign bondholders make haste to realize the gold for these 850 millions of our securities, if our currency were made equal to gold? And in that case, does any one suppose that they would not take that 850 millions of specie out of the country as quickly and as quietly as they possibly could?

This is but one of the obstacles to the resumption of specie payments. If the bonds shall not be redeemed, the interest will not be diminished—and not only not diminished, but increased one-fourth, in gold value. And does any man think we could pay the present amount of taxes, or anything like it, *in gold*. Could we stand one hundred and fifty millions more of taxation? And how would this sharp and sudden resumption affect those who have money to pay on contracts running say for five years to come, and made when the currency was irredeemable paper? Would they not be compelled to pay in gold or convertible paper? Or would Mr. Morton make their creditors take depreciated paper, as those who held gold contracts had to do six or seven years ago? Perhaps be would if he could, but could he?

There is but one way to return to specie payments, and that is the honest, legitimate, though perhaps a little tedious way. That is to redeem the bonds in greenbacks—all of them—and then use the taxes; which must be made to yield as much as at present for ten years to come—to redeem the greenbacks—buying them in at their value in gold—this is the only way the thing can be done so that it will be well done, so that there will be no relapse into paper money, when once we get rid of it. Any other plan than this would be spasmodic and partial, and would leave things worse than they are now, when we shall fall back, as we surely would fall back, into the old course. We would say to Radical currency tinkers that they cannot return to our good old financial condition without somebody being hurt. The bondholders *may* be hurt a little, the people are sure to be hurt very materially. They have much to suffer yet before a permanent recovery can take place. Why if a man dislocates a limb, to put it back into its place costs infinitely more pain and suffering than the throwing of it out of its place caused him. And yet there is no other way to relieve the patient than to use, at whatever pain it may inflict, at least as much force to re-set the limb as it took to disjoint it. We all admit that the "times are out of joint," but some visionaries fondly hope that all will be well, and that we can get through our sea of troubles as easily and as happily as a writer of fiction concludes an exciting story, where the villains are all punished and the virtuous are happily married. It is about time they would awake from dreams like these.

Tennessee News.

It costs $5 for a marriage license in Davidson county.

Williamson county claims the ugliest four men in America.

The carpenters in Morristown have formed a protective association.

Mr. John Thompson, a prominent citizen of Rutherford county, is dead.

Oliver Hunt was arrested in Nashville, Friday, for an attempt to outrage the person of Mrs. Nelson Byers.

The next session of the Law Department of the Cumberland University will commence on the first Monday in February.

The *American Union* and *The Rescue*, of Shelbyville, have consolidated and will hereafter be known as the *American Rescue*.

A free school for colored children has been opened in Jackson with a hundred pupils. The teacher is a white man named Cohen.

Colonel William B. Gates, a native, and for many years a citizen of Madison county, recently died in Chesterfield county, Va., aged fifty-three.

A writer in the Franklin *Review* advises the erection of a cotton factory at that town. The moneyed men of Williamson could not make a better or safer investment.

By the explosion of a boiler flue in Jenkins' sausage factory, Nashville, Friday, three men were badly scalded. The *Banner* says: "Messrs. Jenkins and Sloan were thrown violently to the floor, and had their faces, heads and bodies severely scalded. Major Bean was blown some eight feet outside the entrance to the building and was badly scalded about the body and hands, while Mr. Young was lifted up, carried the distance of ten feet and lodged in a window on one side of the room. Although Mr. Young's overcoat was subsequently found saturated with the boiling water, he fortunately escaped unhurt."

The McMinnville *New Era* says that there are a number of lumber mills erected and running in close convenience to that place. The new mill just put up by Messrs. Van Pelt is now in active operation, with a capacity to cut 5,000 feet of lumber daily. John M. Drake has another mill in course of erection and near completion, at Harrison's Ferry, on Collins' river, some four miles from town, with a capacity equal to that of the Van Pelt mill. Half a mile below Drake's Messrs. Gardner & Hoodenpyl have a mill which does rapid and good work. A mile below their mill Mr. Meade has one, in connection with a flouring and corn mill.

The proverbial luxury of the ancient Romans is fast being outdone by modern women of fashion. The most celebrated of Paris beauties has just inaugurated one of the most extravagant innovations of this extravagant age. Every day she changes the decoration of her boudoir as if by magic. On awakening in the morning she calls for, say, her pink toilet; and while she sacrifices to the Graces, the chameleon-like apartment that was mauve satin yesterday is changed to pink silk to-day, and will, most likely be green velvet to-morrow.

TENNESSEE MYSTERIES.

A Negro Taken from the Hardeman Jail—More Particulars of the Murfreesboro' Lynching—The Late Execution in Overton County—Legislator Bowles and the Veiled Regulators.

STRANGE AFFAIR IN HARDEMAN.

[From the Bolivar Bulletin, 16th.]

Some six months ago a negro named Henry Johnson, threatened, in a bold and determined manner, to burn the property of one or two of our citizens. He was promptly arrested, and, at a fair and impartial trial, was found guilty, and in default of bail was sent to jail. Shortly after being incarcerated, and although he was looked upon as a dangerous character, some of our citizens proposed to bail him out, provided he would conduct himself properly, and although this proposition was made to him through an officer of the Freedman's Bureau, as we learn, he flatly refused, and said that he would serve out the time—six months—and be revenged. A few days ago his term expired and he was released, but no sooner was this done than he was again arrested and brought to trial; this time being charged with theft. On positive proof he was again sent to prison, not being able to give bail for his appearance before the Circuit Court. Last Saturday night five men went to the jail between eleven and twelve o'clock, and forcibly took him from his place of confinement. Since which time Henry Johnson's whereabout has not been known to our people, all of whom bitterly denounce the outrage, and loudly denounce such an unwarrantable act.

THE MURFREESBORO' JAIL RAID.

Saturday's *Monitor* furnishes additional particulars of the taking of the negro from jail in that town:

Captain J. F. Jackson, who has only had the jail in charge for a few days, stated to us that he was sleeping in the upper portion of that building, when he was awakened at about one o'clock at night by some one calling his name. He got up, looked from one of the windows and saw a crowd of disguised men, about fifteen in number, in front of the jail below. They told him to come down, that they had a prisoner for him. The Captain says he doubted this statement, but they assured him such was the fact, and he then went down stairs and opened the door.

As soon as this was done the raiders rushed into the hall of the jail, with their navies pointed at Captain Jackson, at the same time demanding the negro, Joe Copeland, and also the keys. The jailor expostulated with them, assuring them the keys were at his dwelling on Depot Hill. He was then sent off under guard to his house, and the keys were procured and the cell of the prisoner opened. Copeland was asleep at the time, but was awakened by one of the disguised men and securely tied by ropes. One of the party then said:

"Joe, they have no right to keep you here; you are not treated right, and we came here to release you."

Besides the party at the jail, pickets were thrown out upon some of the principal streets, some of whom halted officer Robert Jetton, and held him in durance, while on his way to the jail at the above stated hour.

It seems that the raiders came to our city with but one purpose, as implicit instructions were given them, by one supposed to be their leader, not to allow any of the other prisoners to escape.

After Copeland had been taken outside the prison door, he was told to mount behind one of the disguised party. The jailor is of opinion, from what he could see, that the scuffle with the prisoner then ensued. He was finally picked up by three or four of the raiders and placed behind one who was already mounted. They then placed a rope around the prisoners neck and rode off, taking a southerly course.

Before going to the jail the raiders visited the residence of Capt. Jackson, awakened the inmates and compelled a young man named Nealy, who resides with the Captain, to accompany them. Having arrived at the prison, they required Nealy to call the jailer, who they probably thought would recognize his voice, and thus their ingress would be made easier.

Great excitement was manifested among our citizens on Thursday, owing to the advent and subsequent operations of these midnight raiders. Various rumors and counter rumors were rife upon our streets in relation to the affair, some alleging that the Loyal League had released Copeland, while others held contrary opinions. But whether his release from jail was due to the Loyal League, the Ku-Klux, or any other body of men, the offense was no less inexcusable.

THE LATE EXECUTION IN OVERTON.

[From the Nashville Banner, 16th.]

By a private letter from a trustworthy gentleman residing at Cookville, in Putnam county, we give some further information in regard to the recent execution near Livingston, in Overton county, by a body of supposed Ku-Klux, of the young man, William German, an account of which we published Thursday morning. He says that a few days before the execution, German shot and badly wounded, and supposed he had killed, a negro man living in his neighborhood. The shooting took place in a public road, and the negro managed to crawl to the house of his employer, where he told who had shot him. The negro had the character of being a quiet, peaceable man, and as there had been no previous trouble between him and German, it was supposed the crime was perpetrated in pure wantonness. It is thought that the persons by whom German was killed were members of a secret organization, to which he also belonged—but whether Ku-Klux or not, nobody in the neighborhood appears to know. The body of men concerned in the execution numbered about two hundred, and none of them were identified by citizens who witnessed their appearance and departure.

LEGISLATOR BOWLES AND THE KU-KLUX.

[From the Nashville Press and Times, 16th.]

The following letter was received from a place called "West Fork," supposed to be in Overton county, by Mr. Bowles:

OLD MOSES' DEN, Jan. 10, 1869.

Our Grand Cyclops, John Bowles:

We have run Under Beaty and his son, Dean Lewis, and others, from the county, and are now waiting further orders from you. Will kill all men whom you may designate.

V. K. Z., Secretary of the Klan.

Upon the envelope was written: "West Fork, Tennessee, January 10, 1869; John Bowles, Nashville, Tennessee," and properly stamped. It was considered a great hoax on honest Bowles, although the venerable old man was considerably discomfited and annoyed by the receipt of such a note. He was particularly anxious to persuade his friends that he had nothing to do with the Klan.

John Gladstone, father of the new Premier, was twice married. He does not appear to have had any issue by his first wife. He married secondly Ann Robertson, of Stornoway, N. B. One who knew her well testifies that she was "a lady of very great accomplishments, of fascinating manners, of commanding presence and high intellect; one to grace any home and endear any heart." By her he had a family of four sons and two daughters. Of these, three sons—sir Thomas Bart, of Fasque; Robertson, the Liverpool merchant, and William Ewart—and one daughter, who is unmarried, survive. John Nelson Gladstone, a Captain in the navy, and M. P. for Portarlington, died a few years ago. John Gladstone was made a baronet by Sir Robert Peel in 1845. He died in 1851. Besides the provision made for his family by will, he gave to each of his sons £100,000 in his lifetime.

News and Other Paragraphs.

William Carleton, the famous Irish novelist, is dead.

The new postage-stamps will be issued in February.

Colonel Heintzelman is the ranking Colonel in the army.

Henry Ward Beecher says women make the best prayers in his congregation.

Prof. Syme, of Edinburgh, has advised the Siamese Twins not to be cut apart.

In honor of the birth of the first born, "catnip weddings" have been invented.

In France 1,668 journals are published. Paris has 69 political and 710 non-political journals.

"Ideas," says Voltaire, "are like beards. Men only get them when they grow up, and women never have any."

A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business by wearing a cheerful smile continually on her countenance.

The clergy costs the United States $12,000,000 annually; the criminals, $40,000,000; the lawyers, $70,000,000; rum, $200,000,000.

This is a New York personal: D—— L——.—I leave it to fate—can not do otherwise; but I believe you are my Fate. HELPLESS BABE.

New York City Water Company intend furnishing the citizens a daily supply of 25,000,000 gallons. The present consumption does not exceed 20,000,000 gallons.

Instead of the usual parade in Boston on St. Patrick's day, it is proposed to have a general contribution for the purpose of erecting a home for destitute Catholic children in that city.

A prominent Broad street broker is reported engaged to a pretty young girl employed in the Treasury Department at Washington. Mrs. Grundy says it is a genuine case of love at first sight.

The town of Wells, Vt., has a citizen who maried at 17. His first child was a daughter, who married at 13, and eighteen months afterward made her father a grandfather, at the early age of 31 years.

Travel in Cleveland street cars has increased 33 per cent. since small stoves were introduced into the cars. The stove is made of sheet iron, and is placed on one side of the car, a hole being cut in the seat for its admission.

Chignons are sold in England as high as $100. The average price is about $15 or $20. In a recent lawsuit several hair dealers estimated a woman's head of hair as worth to them about sixty cents. A wide margin for profit.

The Webb sisters gave a party in Brooklyn the other evening, at which Miss Ada appeared in a black silk dress, trimmed with white satin, her hair being tastefully arranged and gold powdered. Miss Emma Webb wore a green and white striped satin.

There will be a festive celebration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on the evening of Monday, 25th inst., in which many ladies will participate—Liquor and Tobacco giving way to them.

A benevolent citizen of Brunswick, Germany, supplies blankets to the poor during the winter months. They are stamped to prevent their being pawned or sold, and are returned in May of every year. The system has been in operation six years, and not a blanket has been lost.

A learned savan writes to the *American Naturalist*, that "the male musqueto is beautiful, both physically and morally, as they do not bite; their manners are more retiring than those of their stronger mined partners, as they rarely enter our dwellings, and live unnoticed in the woods."

Heavy snows retarded travel on the Union Pacific Railroad. Some trains could not make over three miles an hour. Echo City is to be the winter quarters of the railroad—that is, a gathering of forces for renewed forward action. In this city the company have erected a commodious warehouse, depot and dwelling for the officers. Lots of forty feet front have sold at $100 to $400 and $500.

The highest point on the Central Pacific Railroad is the summit of the Sierra Nevada, it being 7,042 feet above the level of the sea, and the next highest is Pepuop Pass, 6,180 feet above the level of the ocean, and 541 miles east of Sacramento, in Goose Creek range of mountains. The highest points on the Union Pacific are Green river, 6,145 feet above the level of the sea; Benton, 6,605; Laramie, 7,175; Sherman, 8,424; and Cheyenne, 7,040.

The publishers of *Putnam's Magazine* offer a liberal compensation for the best articles on the following themes: 1. Hotels—The management of, and the abuses thereof; with reference to the relative economies of housekeeping and domestic life generally. To be enlivened and fortified by actual facts, anecdotes and statistics. 2. Advertising and Advertising Agencies—Their uses and abuses. 3. Traveling Facilities in the United States, and the reforms needed therein.

A few nights since a man named Weathers, in Louisville, while under the influence of liquor, asked his little boy, four or five years of age, to spell a word which it was impossible for the child to do. Weathers then seized him by the hair, picked up a stick and beat the child until the flesh upon its body was lacerated in many places. Heeding not the cries of the little one, who pleaded for mercy, he picked it up and held it over a hot fire in the stove until its whole body was burned to a blister.

A New York capitalist and Frenchman have bought a large tract in Western Franklin county, Kansas, near Williamsburg, which they intend converting into a joint stock commercial fruit farm. Skilled operatives from France are to be located thereon, and the cultivation of the mulberry as food for the silk worms and the manufacture of fine silks will be attempted. The Frenchman is now *en route* for France, whence he expects to return in March, with his colony and machinery.

Intense excitement was created in Evansville, Indiana, on Tuesday afternoon, by the ignition of a fire in the large upper school building. On the first alarm the six hundred children, panic-stricken, rushed to the doors and windows; and it was only through the determined efforts of the teachers that fatal results were averted. The consternation spread through the city, and parents and friends rushed in anguish to the scene. The flames were soon extinguished, and no serious injury was inflicted.

The hair of the Caprian peasant women is dark, lustrous, and heavy, massively rippled in thick furrows over low classic brows, as seen in antique Grecian and Roman statues. They wear it platted in two long plaits, and these hang half way to their heels when let down. They generally wear the plaits coiled up and shot through with a long, carved silver bodkin. The bodkin, about as large as a small dagger, terminates at the hilt in an open hand, if the wearer be unmarried; and if a married woman, you may know it by the hand at the hilt being closed.

A London paper states that Minister Johnson responded to a query from the Emigration Society respecting the naturalization of British subjects in America, as follows: "You will have no difficulty whatever if you become citizens of America and return to your own country on being called upon to do any act here on the ground that you owe any allegiance to the government of England. Whenever you return here you will be clothed with the protection of America, as much as if you had been born in America. We consider you, in point of law, the same as citizens born with us, entitled to all our rights, and that we are under obligations to protect you the same as those born on our soil."

MEDICAL.

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Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LYONS & FIES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja12 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of PETER R. WILLS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. R. BOYD & BROTHER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. E. DODSON, of Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of G. W. CLAYTON, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM SIDES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 16th day of January, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JOHN KIRK, SR.,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of January, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
ja17 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 16th day of January, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JOHN W. SIMPKINS,

Of ——, in the county of McNairy and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of January, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
ja17 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 16th day of January, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

GREEN L. IRWIN,

Of ——, in the county of McNairy and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 11th day of February, 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of January, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
ja17 Western District of Tennessee.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

In the District Court of the United States, District of West Tennessee, } ss

In the case of Lyons & Fies, Bankrupts.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lyons & Fies, will sell, at public auction, at the store No. 220 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,

On Monday, January 25, 1869,

At 10 o'clock a.m., continuing every day until the entire stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats,

Hosiery, Safe, Store Fixtures, etc., now in store are sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods to be delivered immediately, and a deposit in cash required on bidding off the same.

ja15 OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

LEGAL.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John B. Cobb, on the 19th day of August, 1867, to Howell E. Jackson, trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 573, for the purpose of indemnifying George B. Peters as the indorser on certain notes therein mentioned, and to repay him any and all sums he might pay on said notes; and the said George B. Peters having paid about the sum of $10,000 on said notes, I will, at his request, in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, proceed,

On the 28th day of January, 1869,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 m., in front of the Common Law Court room, on Second street, in the city of Memphis, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying in Shelby county, east of the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the center of the lane between Renfroe's and the Dr. Harris tract, being the northwest corner, with one post oak pointer twenty-four inches in diameter, which bears north 57° east, distant 58 links, and one post oak pointer 14 inches in diameter, which bears north of east, distant 48 links; thence south 37.59 poles to a stake at the southwest corner of said tract with post oak pointer 14 inches diameter, bearing north 12° west, distant 80 links; thence east 80 poles to a stake, it being the southeast corner of the old Herbert tract; thence east 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the old Harbert tract; thence 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 39.72 poles to a stake from which a white oak 30 inches diameter bears south 50° west, distant 31½ links, the northeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence west 30.37 poles to a stake; thence north 4.39 poles to a stake from which a gum 14 inches diameter bears east, distant three links; thence west 29.88 poles to a stake from which a gum 4 feet in diameter bears north 31° west, distant 23 links; thence south 4.57 poles to a stake; thence west 56.12 poles to the beginning, containing about 45 acres. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.

dec27 HOWELL E. JACKSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by D. D. Reaves, which is of record in book No. 59, part 3, page 17, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will,

On the 13th day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of Dr. Wm. T. Pryor, in the town of Bartlett, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described real estate, being lot 8 of the subdivision of the home place of the late Wm. P. Reaves, made by commissioners appointed by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and of record on pages 26, etc., of Minute Book D of said Court, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 7 of the same subdivision, running thence south 44 chains 45 links to the southeast corner of said lot 7; thence south 89° east 14 chains and 50 links to a dogwood sappling, with sassafras and black oak pointers; thence north 30 chains to a stake in a field; thence north 89° west 6 chains and 50 links to a field near the south side of an apple orchard; thence north 14 chains 32 links to a stake in a road with honey locust pointers; thence north 88° west 8 chains to the beginning, containing about 55 acres. Equity of redemption waived.

ja13 W. B. REAVES, Trustee.

BINDING of every description executed in the best style by DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Late of Sherman & Taylor. JOHN J. WELLER. JACOB WELLER, Memphis, Tennessee.

—WITH—

TAYLOR & WELLER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
FLOUR, BUTTER, MESS PORK, BACON, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, Etc.
No. 186 Front Street, (old stand of Sherman & Taylor,) Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Personal attention given to all business entrusted to us, and Returns Promptly made. nov1

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND DEALERS IN—
Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits, Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Beans, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Etc., Etc.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Having associated with me in business Mr. F. M. MONROE, the firm will hereafter be known as W. P. WRIGHT & CO. Said change to date from November 2, 1868.

ja1 W. P. WRIGHT.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Wholesale Grocers,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
(Next to Commercial Hotel, upstairs.)

PROMPT attention paid to all business entrusted to us, and special attention given to filling cash orders for any description of merchandise. ja18d&w

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY.

J. R. TALBERT,
OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH
FARGASON & CLAY,
(Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.,)
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 330 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 47 Wide Water Street,
(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,
(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.,)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
280 Front Street, Memphis Tenn. ja12

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,
COTTON FACTORS,
No. 296 Front Street,
Memphis, - - - - Tennessee. ja13

J. W. DICKINSON. DR. B. F. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,
No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commission charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

Liberal Advances made on consignments. aug14

GROCERIES.

D. B. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
THOMAS DAY, late of steamer Mollie Hambleton.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
209 Main Street,
Four Doors North of Adams, MEMPHIS. ja12

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

D. F. GOODYEAR, Late of 310 Second street.
J. W. FALLS, Late of 351 Main street.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.
281 Main Street, Walker Block,
Sign of the Big Mortar, four doors north of Madison street.

GOODYEAR & FALLS,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS, Physicians, and all who are in want of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc., will please give us a call, as we are determined to sell good goods and at low rates.

Small profits and quick sales is the motto we intend to be governed by.

Inquire for Central Drug Store, Main street, between Madison and Court streets, west side. ja1

COTTON CORDAGE.

Tennessee Cotton Cordage.

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT,
dec11 Agents for the Manufacturers.

INSURANCE.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE
MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital, - - - $200,000
Office—No. 19 Madison St.,
Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

DIRECTORS.
E. McDAVITT, M. R. COCHRAN,
F. W. SMITH, R. J. MORGAN,
J. T. FARGASON, NAPOLEON HILL,
W. A. GOODWYN, JOHN T. STRATTON,
J. F. FRANK.

OFFICERS.
E. McDAVITT, - - - - President
F. W. SMITH, - - - Vice-President
R. A. PARKER, - - - - Secretary

STOCKHOLDERS.

Allison Bros., W. H. Andrews, M. A. Allen, Benj. Babb, M. L. Bacon, C. C. Bill, W. H. Bridges, D. W. Bowman, W. S. Bruce & Co., P. H. Bryson, S. J. Camp, F. M. Cash, C. C. Clay, C. F. Chamberlin, W. H. Cherry, M E Cochran, G A Cochran, C Curtis, F S Davis, J S Day, DeSoto Bank, Dillard, Pinson & Co, H Dow, W J P Doyle, S H Dunscomb, Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co, W M Farrington, J T Fargason, J F Frank & Co, R D Frayser, J W Fowler, N Ford & Co, W C Foster, W A Gage, M Gavin, W B Greenlaw,

G. W. Gilmore, Chas. Gilmore, C. W. Goyer, W. A. Goodwyn, R. D. Goodlett, W. H. Goodlett & Co., Dr. D. Gober, John Gunn, D. P. Hadden, & Co., A. L. Harris, Wm. F. Hardin, A. Hatchett, J. P. Hill & Co., Napoleon Hill, J C Holst & Co., H B Howell, Howell, Wood & Co., J P Hoffman, W Y C Humes, J F Jett, R S Jones, M P Jarnagin, John Johnson, C Kortrecht, John B Leech, G H Leguere, E H Leidy, T F Mackall, M H Martin, E Marshall, Mansfield & Higbee, E McDavitt, J H McDavitt, I B Mercer, Geo Mitchell, R J Morgan,

Thos. Moffatt, Jesse Moore, A. J. Murray, C. P. Norris, J. L. Norton, J. Overton, Jr., H. Owen, H. A. Partee, Partee & Harbert, J. J. Powers, W. P. Proudfit, W. G. Rainey, S. P. Read, E. F. Risk, L. R. Richards, Isidor Rosenbach, M J Rossel, J T Stratton, J T Swayne, J & J Steele & Co, W H Stephens, F W Smith, J A Taylor, A Vaccaro, C C Ward, S M Ward, R D Ward, Geo W Wible, M J Wicks, W A Williamson, S W Wilkins, James M Williamson, ja8

INSURE
—WITH—
CROOK
Agency Established 1857.

None but Reliable and Prompt Paying Companies Represented.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

Rooms, 279 1-2 Main Street. nov19

The Mississippi Valley
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF MEMPHIS.
Capital, - $300,000
Office—First National Bank.

OFFICERS.
C. P. NORRIS, President; J. J. MURPHY, Vice-President; J. R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
F. S. Davis, J. W. Jefferson,
J. J. Murphy, F. W. Smith,
N. Coronna, Napoleon Hill,
C. F. Smith, C. C. Partee,
R. Lowenstein, W. R. Moore,
J. S. Menken, R. Eiseman,
T. F. Magkall, Thomas R. Smith,
R. C. Gist, L. M. Wolcott,
S. M. Gates, Thomas Fisher,
W. W. Schoolfield, A. Seessel. dec30

BANKS.

S. H. TOBEY, President. E. C. KIRK, Cashier.

CITY BANK,
—LATE—
Memphis City Savings Institution,
Corner Jefferson and Front Streets,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING and Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME DEPOSITS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON APPROVED Collaterals.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OR Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE Purchase and Sale of SOUTHERN and MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS in the United States and Canada. ja1

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
—AND—
Financial Agent of the United States
And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - - - President
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Vice-President
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Assistant Cashier
de30

SADDLERY.

C. N. CASE, JR., & CO.,
No. 177 Main Street,
Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.

A new stock just received. ja12

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,
(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.
Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of
Coal and Aurora Oils
At Wholesale and Retail.
Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.
336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.

ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

WANTS.

WANTED—PARTNER—A steady, honest, young man with $500 to $800 to join the advertiser in a business that will pay $250 per month. Address J. W., postoffice. ja19

WANTED—A WET NURSE; white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

WANTED—To exchange valuable property in New Albany, Indiana, for city property in Memphis. For further information address D., Avalanche office. ja16

WANTED—A good Violinist. Apply for particulars at 310½ Main street. ja15 E. L.

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References of qualifications given, if required. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. Ja8&w

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well improved and unincumbered real estate, situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the county and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja7

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two hundred well-broke Mules can be had at low prices by immediate application to J. A. FORREST, 98 Jefferson street. ja19

TWO FINE HORSES FOR SALE—One for saddle, finely gaited and young. Apply to W. D. McCallum, Exchange Building, west side Overton Hotel. ja15

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William H. Bridges, City Treasurer. ja10 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Hopkins's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7 A. D. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A most desirable Two-story BRICK HOUSE, in perfect repair, with thirteen rooms, good cistern, neighborhood excellent, situated on Auction street, Chelsea. Apply to THOMAS A. BUFORD, ja14 257 Main street.

FOR RENT—An elegant FRONT OFFICE in the Walker Block for rent. Apply to ja14 THOMAS H. COCKE.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Offices and rooms in the Free Postoffice and Library Building, northeast corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, dec22 Second Floor, Postoffice Building.

LOST.

LOST—A large WHITE SETTER DOG, with orange-colored ears and spots on the sides; answers to the name of "Jack." Had on collar with the name of D. J. Doyle, No. 254 Front street. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 254 Front street. ja16

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black Setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar; small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Shot." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to B. A. MOON, 252 Front street, Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY. jan12

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOME to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first-class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq. M. JONES, jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 100 Madison street, with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

TUESDAY, : : : : January 19, 1869

AN act of infamy has been completed, as far as legislative aid and co-operation can effect that object. Unrestricted, if not unlimited power is conferred on the Governor to commence civil war when and where he may elect. He is to be the sole judge, and the precautionary provision that the Attorney General and ten Union men must first invoke his Excellency, has been abolished. Our representatives, RYDER voted against, and RICHARDS for it. We think the latter will regret this vote, especially if it shall "let slip the dogs of war." We are told that Governor BROWNLOW will not employ negroes in the militia service at first, but content himself with East Tennessee forces. There are as good and patriotic men in East Tennessee as there are beneath the canopy of heaven, but then there are also a large number of bushwhackers and rangers, who have neither industry, virtue nor intelligence, and are rather reckless of right when they can lay their hands on the property of others. These are the men, if such they can be called, who were before enlisted in the service and rendered themselves so obnoxious in the several neighborhoods to which they were assigned; and a repetition, with worse consequences, may be apprehended now. What new thing has turned up that this extraordinary power should be invested in the Governor, whose relations with the State as its Executive are soon to terminate? What has transpired to give new offense; and what new outbreaks or disturbances have arisen that a more summary process is required to bring the militia into the field, than had been deemed necessary by the Legislature when the precautionary provision was incorporated into the act, which placed the calling out of the militia at the *request* of the Attorney General and ten Union men? If the necessity should exist, would it be very difficult to obtain such assent, that this wise and prudent feature in the act should be repealed? If the law has not been permitted to take its course, it has been in individual instances, and neighborhoods and communities and counties should not be punished for what they could not control, and came upon them as unexpectedly as though they lived hundreds of miles away. We take it upon ourselves to say that not a community in the State of Tennessee would object to turn out a *posse* to resist any night-prowlers, raiders, or self-constituted regulators, who, under cover of darkness, would anticipate the legal penalty on those incarcerated, or perpetrate outrage on the rights of those who may have incurred their displeasure and cannot be reached for the satisfaction of vengeance, save in this cowardly way. As the Nashville *Banner* well remarks:

> We contend, however, that if the disfranchised citizens have taken little trouble to conceal their natural discontent at the condition of affairs, it by no means follows that for that reason they are in sympathy with every nondescript who chooses to assume disguises and break the laws and disturb the public peace. * * * When you ask the people to be not discontented, you ask of them an impossibility.

Will they be better contented with a regiment, or even companies of "rashly levied" militia quartered among them, strangers to them and to the refinements, courtesies and amenities of civilized life, without a spark of sympathy, living upon and wasting their substance, and filling their wives and children with fear and consternation? Is the presence of the militia to be in punishment and retaliation for offenses already committed, or to prevent what may be in contemplation, and punish that which may transpire hereafter? That those alleged to have been perpetrated have been winked at by Radical sheriffs who have failed to do their duty, is apparent from the fact that the the act of February 1, 1867, distinctly provides that where disturbances occur, the sheriff is authorized to recruit "county guards by the employment of any loyal citizens of this State," to enable him to enforce the law and arrest the offenders; and

> "That in case any sheriff of any county of this State shall wilfully fail or refuse to execute the necessary process, and to make the necessary arrests for the protection of the citizens, and the preservation of law and order, and for the punishment of offenders, in his county; or shall wilfully fail to apprehend offenders from other counties or States, under lawful process; or in case any sheriff shall fail, or be unable to provide himself with necessary county guards for the preservation of law and order, it shall be the duty of the Judge and Attorney General of the circuit including such county, to certify such failure or refusal to the Governor; or upon the affidavit of two known loyal citizens of this State, of such failure or refusal of the sheriff, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith, by his executive order, to organize and establish a sufficient county police in each county, to arrest offenders and preserve the peace." And the Governor was authorized to "increase or diminish the number of the officers and members of such police at his discretion."

We would ask, in all frankness and sincerity, has this law ever been complied with? Has any—even one sheriff—summoned a *posse* to secure the public peace and arrest the offenders, and been denied? Has any effort—in a single instance—been made to comply with the law? It seems to us there already existed sufficient authority to enforce the due execution of the laws if it were resisted, without the presence of "militia," and this last act has been merely to gratify the vanity or malignity of BROWNLOW, and enable him to wreak his vengeance on communities which, in some way, have incurred his displeasure; or to strut (metaphorically) in martial habiliments during the last few days of his "reign," prior to his transfer to a field where he cannot perpetrate as much wickedness and wrong as his official position has permitted him to do in the State he has so abominably misgoverned.

A WELL considered article from a late number of the Pittsburg *Post* on "Specie Payments," which will be found on our first page, merits attention. We cannot see how any one can rise from its perusal without admitting the strength of the arguments, and the plain, straightforward way in which they are arrayed, must strike even the casual reader. The subject may be considered *dry*, but it is one in which every body is, or should be interested. It is ably handled, and the fallacy of Congressional tinkering thoroughly exposed. To tax-payers it conclusively demonstrates that they have little relief to anticipate from those who are "ringed" in with the bondholders, who pay no taxes, but for whose benefit taxes are levied. The plan of reducing the debt by paying that which might be consistently and legally paid in greenbacks, and thus reducing the coin-interest, has seemed to us the only feasible plan of diminishing the burden. The article on our first page, to which we refer, demonstrates the folly and the extravagance of trying to arrive at "specie payments," indicated by the financial tricksters and charlatans who have labored to convince the country of their great wisdom and ability.

DESIRING and determining to render the AVALANCHE as general in its usefulness as possible, we shall introduce an agricultural department, embracing the most interesting *seasonable* articles that come within the compass of pen and scissors. It is not intended to curtail or interfere with any other specialty, but every week to furnish a compendium of practical information for the benefit of the planter, farmer and gardener, and it shall be no fault of ours if we do not induce the farmer to become interested in the improvements daily developed in farming and gardening, both of which branches should be combined with the more material pursuit to which he devotes his energies and capital. Every planter should raise his own cereals, his stock, his poultry and vegetables. This is to surround himself with comfort, if not luxury, and to be truly independent. Taste will be indicated by cultivating a parterre of flowers, and will add to the delightful influences of home.

THE Macon *Telegraph* congratulates the planters of Georgia upon the fact that at least one-third of the entire cotton crop is "in the hands of the producers," but advises them to sell now, at the prices that can be obtained at this time. It may be that it will go even higher, but it is well to be on the safe side. We have known losses incurred by holding on too long, where a handsome profit might have been secured by selling in time. The same rule applies everywhere. It is always best to sell with a rising market, and not delay, to reach the culminating point. The prices now ruling should satisfy the most hopeful, and with the cash in his pocket the planter could make advantageous arrangements, and be ready for any emergency.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Is it legitimate for persons not engaged in the "printing business" to get the exclusive right from business houses and hotels to furnish them with letter-heads, bills of fare, registers, envelopes, etc., for the privilege of publishing a few cards on the back of said stationery and putting blotters between the pages of registers? We ask these questions because, if we are not mistaken, there is a city ordinance compelling parties in the *printing business* to pay a license. We ask these questions in sincerity, as there are parties in Memphis who do nothing else but this sort of a business for a living, greatly to the detriment of all honest proprietors of printing offices who *pay their taxes*. We would ask that you call upon the City Council to look into the matter. PRINTER.

If "outside" parties choose to embark in enterprises of this character, questions of taxation must be settled by them and the city's collectors. There is no law preventing a blacksmith or drayman from furnishing printing of any kind; but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the propriety of patronizing legitimate establishments must be obvious to business men. The "outsider" engages in the business simply on speculation. Whoever performs the work must have a profit, and the "outsider" is compelled to look for *his* remuneration to advertisers, few of whom derive any benefit from the investments. Such advertising is of little practical benefit to anybody, yet many merchants who should know better are daily gulled into catch-penny advertising ventures of various kinds, while withdrawing their cards from leading journals which, like the AVALANCHE, issue and circulate thousands of copies every morning. Men do not consult a hotel register or a bill of fare for information concerning dry goods or groceries. After settling the momentous question whether JOHN SMITH has arrived, and ascertaining the component parts of an anticipated "square" meal, they have done with these illuminators. But a newspaper, fresh from the press, containing interesting news from all quarters, full market and monetary reports, will be closely read; and advertisements therein may anticipate proper attention. And the same fact applies with equal force to the weeklies and monthlies which spring up like mushrooms, and exist about as long. Their conductors besiege our merchants for advertisements, speak largely of "circulation," which exists merely in imagination, and are usually successful in obtaining "cards." Aside from the utter worthlessness of nearly all these "mediums," the result is to lessen the patronage of newspapers conducted legitimately, which, year after year, labor earnestly for the advancement of the public interests. It is fair to say that an advertisement printed once in the AVALANCHE will be read by five times as many people as though inserted conspicuously a month in all the ephemeral weeklies, monthlies, hotel advertisers, etc., ever issued in Memphis. It is from the advertising alone that the profit on such publications is realized; and as their circulation is restricted to a few dozen, or, at farthest, a few hundred copies, the merchant is simply giving, not *quid pro quo*, but a gratuity. Nearly all the weeklies within a circuit of one hundred miles of Memphis derive the greater portion of their patronage from Memphis advertisers; yet, excepting a few old, established journals, none are of value to our merchants as advertising mediums. They are, for the most part, unreadable, and therefore unread. The communities in which they are issued look to such Memphis journals as the AVALANCHE, which prints more thousands than the most widely circulated of them do hundreds every week, for their political, general, commercial and river news. It would be well for advertisers to keep these facts in mind, and avoid imposition.

ST. LOUIS.

The City Authorities at Loggerheads about Pavements—Nicolson, Concrete or Porphyry—The Senatorship Fight—Journalistic Matters—Railroad Connections.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Januray 17, 1869.

You have read the fable of a city under siege—how a council was called to devise the best means of defense. A bricklayer gave his opinion that no material was so good as brick for the purpose. A carpenter begged leave to suggest that nothing would do but timber, while a courier protested that, after all had been said that could be said, there was "nothing in the world like leather."

St. Louis is under siege to mud. Our streets are awful. We have mud to the right of us, mud to the left of us, and mud all over us. The City Council is discussing the best means of defense. Mayor Thomas is of opinion that nothing is so good as Nicolson pavement. Mr. Babcock, as decidedly for concrete, and while Mr. Quinlivan is very certain that there is nothing in the world like porphyry.

These gentlemen are not so wrapped up in official duties as to forget trades, and although it would be hardly delicate to say that either had self-interest in the matter, it might be well enough to observe that the Mayor is supposed to have made money out of the Nicolson pavement, that Mr. Babcock, city dyking, and Grafton are intimate, and that Mr. Quinlivan takes business trips down to the Iron Mountain quarries.

Of the cost and value of the materials proposed for city paving it may be said that we have already had Nicolson wooden blocks to the amount of $650,000, that it costs us forty dollars per square and ordinarily stands it five or six years. It is noiseless, its best feature, but will not stand hard wear and has to be taken up, relayed and repaired frequently, at considerable cost and the obstruction of the streets. It is claimed for concrete stone that if set in blocks in the same way with the edges up and cement in the crevices, it will wear twice as long, be of double the advantage and cost but twenty-two dollars per square. Porphyry is claimed to be even cheaper, and combining durability, evenness and uniform wear in a greater degree than either of the other materials. The council has decided to pave a short street with concrete stone, and another with porphyry and await results.

MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

The Senatorial contest just closed has been sharp and bitter. It has been wholly a family quarrel in the Radical ranks. The candidates were General Carl Schurz, of St. Louis, General B. F. Loan, of St. Joseph, Colonel J. F. Benjamin, of Macon, Colonel Gilmore, of Springfield, and James B. Henderson, the present occupant of the position. Carl Schurz has resided here only two years. He came from the editorship of the Detroit *Post*, and took the chair on the *Westliche Post*, the leading German daily of this city. He has been supported for the office of United States Senator by the *Missouri Democrat*, Hannibal *Daily Courier* and other leading papers of the State. The principal argument has been his "national reputation." He has been opposed mainly on the ground of locality, Charles D. Drake, our other Senator, being also a resident of St. Louis. General Loan, of St. Joseph, is an old resident, well identified with the State, and was supported by all the leading papers west of Jefferson City. The western part of the State with its St. Joseph and Kansas City, growing up rapidly, claimed it as a right that they should have one of the Senators in Congress. Colonel Gilmore, a man of fair ability—four years from Ohio, now a resident of Springfield—was put forward as the especial pet of the Southwest. The North were to concentrate on Colonel J. F. Benjamin, a man of great personal popularity, but of only local reputation. The St. Louis ring, in whose keeping seems to be all the Radical alms-giving in Missouri, have been dogmatical all through. Their oracle, the *Democrat*, has bullied the Southwest, battered the West and hobnobbed with the North. Money has been freely spent. Had other sections of the State combined, they might easily have won the day; but they were too much divided among themselves, and neither would give up its candidate. The contest was deemed important enough to bring from Washington Senators Drake and Henderson, leaving the State unrepresented. They have been here two or three weeks, and since the opening of the Legislature have spent their time at Jefferson City, making bitter speeches. Mr. Drake has fought Schurz and favored Loan, for fear that his own seat, four years hence, will be sacrificed for another term if Schurz should succeed. He is sharp enough to see that Missourians will not long tolerate two St. Louisians in the Senate, with the rest of the State unrepresented. Mr. Henderson came home to work for himself, but in the estimation of the Radicals he forfeited all right and title to another term, by voting against impeachment last spring. He has worked with Drake against Schurz, and in favor of Loan.

NEWSPAPERIAL.

A new daily to be called the *Evening Post* will be started next week. It promises to be clear, crisp and vigorous, and in all respects newsy. Mr. George Negus, formerly of the *Dispatch*, will be principal editor, with Mr. Williamson, of the *Republican*, as local. With the advent of the new paper we shall have two evening dailies. None of the morning papers publish an evening edition. The *Democrat*, *Republican* and *Times* publish Sunday editions, the latter omitting its issue on Monday. The three German dailies, *New World*, *Westliche Post* and *Anzeiger des Westens*, all issue a Sunday paper. Two new weeklies, the *Commercial Gazette* and *Merchants' Journal*, are announced.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been leased by the Erie company, and we now have a broad gauge under one management between St. Louis and New York, and will soon have a narrow gauge line between the same points. The Vandalia road, now completed to Greenfield, and to be completed to Terre Haute by fall, will be the connecting link in the Pennsylvania Central line. Their line will be the shortest. They own the Panhandle road from Pittsburg to Columbus, have leased the Columbus and Indianapolis and Terre Haute and Indianapolis roads, and are furnishing all the material to build and equip the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute road. J. B.

Ex-Alderman Ignatus Flynn, of New York, has received a legacy of $250,000 from a deceased aunt in Europe.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Particulars of the Avent-Reynolds Tragedy, and the Rescue of a Prisoner.

Public Meeting Deprecating Informal Punishment—Conservative Address by Pitser Miller—Law-abiding Spirit of the People.

BOLIVAR, TENN., Jan. 17, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day, composed of the citizens of Bolivar and its vicinity. It is but due to the people of Hardeman county, that this meeting and the object of the same, should be made known through the medium of the press.

About the first of December last, several thefts were committed in the neighborhood of Hickory Valley, a small town in this county, about eight miles north of Grand Junction. At first it was supposed by many that idle negroes were the guilty parties, but circumstances of a suspicious character, induced the citizens to implicate a few white men, who were in the habit of visiting this community by night, and concealing themselves by day. Several of the citizens, most of whom had suffered at the hands of these marauders, mounted themselves, and whilst scouring the country in search of the thieves, came up to a small house, made to make a few inquiries. On approaching the house they found that the door was securely barred. One of the crowd asked for the gentlemen of the house—a response came from a woman within to the effect that her husband, Mr. Reynolds, was not at home, but in Memphis. They then asked admission into the room that they might warm themselves, (the weather being extremely cold). This privilege was positively refused, whereupon, one of the number, Mr. Avent, who was standing at the door, not thinking of danger—no threats having been made—was fired upon from some person within; the first shot had no effect but at the second he fell mortally wounded. Mr. Avent was a son of Dr. Avent, of your city, and his untimely death was greatly deplored, as he was a young man of promise, full of hopes, and beloved by all of those whose good fortune it was to know him.

This attack, so unexpected and unwarranted, surged the remainder of the crowd, who surrounded the house and demanded a surrender of the man who had killed their friend and neighbor. One Mr. Reynolds, a perfect stranger to the community, offered to surrender upon being promised that he would be protected from any violence at their hands. He then admitted having fired the shot that produced Avant's death, and assigned as his reason for so doing that he thought these men were Ku-Kluxes, and were seeking his life. Why he could thus have concluded, it is difficult to understand, unless we attribute it to the fact, that during and since the war he has constantly associated with the worst characters of men in the whole country. Hickory Valley he was started to this place to be confined in the county jail to await his trial. Before reaching here some persons saw it to institute a more summary proceeding, which resulted in Reynold's conviction and execution, as his body was subsequently found in an old well near the town of Middleburg.

Such are the particulars of the capture and death of this unfortunate man. Since the occurrence of this sad affair, another has transpired more immediately in our vicinity, and that will be to be more regretted than the former. For several months there has been confined in the county jail, one Henry Johnson, colored, who was arrested at the instance of one of our best citizens, on the ground that Johnson had made open and frequent threats he would burn certain private property. In default of bond he was committed to jail, and whilst serving out the penalty of the law several of our most prominent citizens made frequent visits to the jail, and offered to bail him out, provided he would recant his many threats and promise to conduct himself as a good and lawful citizen. Their kind offers were coolly rejected, and his answers were that he would "serve out his time, at the expiration of which he would wreak his revenge;" but the probabilities are that he has fled the country, and will not return in time to execute his hellish design, for on this night, one week ago, about ten o'clock, six or seven horsemen presented themselves at the jail, and pretended to the jailer that they had a prisoner for confinement, whereupon, the jailer opened the door of the cell in which Johnson was confined, two or three pretended guards entered, took Johnson outside and departed for regions, as yet, unknown.

Many are the conjectures concerning the final disposition of this infatuated negro; but, be it what it may, there is one thing very certain, the law has been flagrantly violated, and in such a manner as to incur the unjust censure and perhaps an infliction of severe punishment upon the entire community. It was for the purpose of taking into consideration these acts of supposed lawlessness that the meeting above referred to was called. Our venerable and most excellent citizen, Pitser Miller, was called to the chair, and before taking his seat, stated to the audience that the object of the meeting was to express the sentiments of the people in regard to certain acts of inhuman persons who had recently by violence, and without warrant of the law, rescued from the proper authorities persons who were *supposed* to be guilty; but where guilt had not been ascertained according to the manner and form required by the law of the country. He said that before the war our citizens took a pride in endeavoring to have the law properly administered; but now many of them had relaxed their zeal in this respect and seemed to be indifferent concerning its violation. He thought that the law was amply able to bring all offenders to justice and inflict its penalty for its violation; and that the law should be administered by and through the courts of the county, instead of a set of enraged and prejudiced men. His speech was exceedingly applicable, and was listened to with no little degree of interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's speech, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressing a strong disapprobation on the part of the citizens to the acts above referred to, and all other deeds that tended in the least toward a violation of law and order. The resolutions were readily and unanimously passed, and it is to be hoped by every good and law-abiding citizen, for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the county, that such deeds as these are forever at an end. ORDER.

Something About Southern Sentiment.

The Pontiac (Mich.) *Jacksonian*, edited by an intelligent gentleman, who spent several years in the South, thus speaks of "Southern sentiment:"

The last Selma (Ala.) *Times* says that at the recent municipal election in that city Captain George F. Beach, an ex-Federal officer, received 1,638 votes (within fifty-one votes of the whole number cast) for a city office, and instances it as a fact that "an ex-Federal soldier does not find it impossible to command the respect and confidence of the ex-'rebels' among whom he may have taken up his residence because of his former connection with the army." Such a fact as this—and it is by no means an isolated one—is worth a dozen mere assertions about Ku-Klux Klans and such raw-bone and bloody-hand stories which the Radicals get up. We have several Southern papers on our exchange list—among them the Mobile *Register* and Selma *Times*—and we have no hesitation in commending the candor and spirit with which they are conducted. True, they do not like the carpet-bag fraternity, and we respect them the more that they do not. Suppose our Congress were largely Democratic—that it were to throw out our properly-elected Congressman and foist upon us instead some scalawag carpet-bagger from Kentucky—would our Wolverines tamely submit? We guess not. The fact is, that man who holds an office in despite the expressed will of the majority, is a mighty mean, sneaking cuss—too mean an instrument even to punish Southern rebels with!

The Memphis Avalanche and the Rings.

The Paducah *Herald* is incensed against the Memphis AVALANCHE for interfering with the schemes of the Tate railroad ring, which, operating in the interest of Paducah, sought to come a grand flank movement upon the Bluff City and make her contribute to the pockets of a few sharp men. The AVALANCHE is a powerful foe as well as a powerful friend, and since its wrath has been awakened by the shrewd manipulations of Paducah, we have little fear that our small neighbor, who has in Noble an advocate and champion worthy even of Cairo, will be successful in her manifold schemes—schemes which seek to turn aside trade and travel that naturally flow in the direction of Cairo.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

Columbus, Ga., and suburbs contain 14,000 souls,

THE BARTLETT SCANDAL.

Sequel to the White Girl-Negro Elopement—The Negro in the Hands of the Coroner.

The Girl's Father Shoots Another Negro.

Last Thursday night our readers will remember that a negro, named Wash Henly, left the neighborhood of Bartlett Station, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, eleven miles from Memphis, and carried with him a white girl named Ellen Jones, the daughter of a blacksmith, for whom he had been working. The father came to Memphis; the guilty pair went to Germantown on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, by traveling across the country in the night. The girl stopped or was detained at Germantown; her colored escort fled on to Collierville, eight or nine miles further, and about twenty-five miles from Memphis.

At Collierville he was overtaken by a party of Mr. Jones' neighbors, six young men, who got on the right track, and followed the fugitives from Bartlett. Mr. Jones hastened to Germantown and returned sadly with his daughter to his home, six miles southeast of Bartlett.

The persons who captured the negro found one hundred dollars on his person. The girl, who, by the way, is seventeen years old, says she gave him that out of the four or five hundred dollars she stole from her father to take her away from home. She was determined to go, she said, as far as the money would convey her. Her leading idea seems to have been to get away from the restraints of the parental roof. The negro was conveyed across the country toward Bartlett, to be examined on whatever charge might be preferred against him. Six men had him in charge. When within about two miles of Bartlett, just after dark, a party of twenty-five men, all masked, rode up and demanded the prisoner, who was riding behind one of the young men. They refused to give him up, but were so entirely surrounded that they saw resistance would be useless. One of the maskers rode up and was about to shoot the negro on the horse. The young man in front of him remonstrated and was struck over the head with the butt of a pistol. The end of the matter was that the negro was surrendered, and very soon afterward several shots were heard by the six young men who had been permitted to go on unmolested. Saturday the body of the negro was found riddled with bullets. A Coroner's inquest was held and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased was shot and killed by unknown persons.

Saturday night another negro, a relative of the one killed, went to the house of Mr. Jones and assaulted him with a knife, swearing that he intended to kill him. Mr. Jones defended himself with a double barrelled shot-gun, and fired a shot which brought him down. At last accounts the negro was not dead but was expected to die every hour.

MILITIA MURDERS ACROSS THE RIVER.

Two Citizens Executed in the Most Brutal Manner.

A report comes across the river that the three citizens mentioned in our last issue as having been spirited away, were designed for execution, and that two of them were put to death at or near a place called French's Bayou. The names of the victims were Harney, a nephew of General Harney, and a Mr. Skipp. They were hung up several times to extort confessions from them, but nothing was elicited, and finally they were made way with in a summary manner. The third man was afterward seen at Osceola, and it was supposed that he had escaped. The general correctness of this report is not doubted, although we are not able to to give full particulars.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

ARKANSAS.

Exciting Discussion in the Legislature over the Resolution Thanking the Brigand Catterson—The Public Printing to be taken from the Republican for Daring to Oppose Martial Law—Business—River News.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 17.—Matters in the General Assembly are growing exceedingly interesting. The resolution thanking Catterson and his men for "gallant conduct" in the recent campaign, is still under discussion in the House. The matter is pretty equally divided, and a vote will probably not be reached for two or three days yet.

Brooks, the leading man of the Clayton faction, concluded his remarks this morning. He contended that the Governor had the constitutional power to declare martial law. The Governor and heads of departments, and a large number of other spectators, were present. The speaker was frequently applauded by his side of the house.

During the evening session of the House, Beasley and Harper spoke in opposition to the measure, and will be followed by Nichols (Democrat) to-night. The whole thing is a war against the public printer for opinions expressed in opposition to the martial law of the Governor.

A bill passed the Senate Saturday by a vote of 14 to 5, taking the printing away from Price, who is also Speaker of the House and editor of the *Republican*. It is hard to tell whether or not the House will pass the measure.

River rising rapidly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Business brisk.

Arrived—W. A. Caldwell, from Memphis; Fort Gibson from New Orleans.

Departed—Van Buren, for Fort Smith; Leni Leoti, for New Orleans, and W. A. Caldwell for Memphis.

ST. LOUIS.

Soldiers Meddling with Civil Matters in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Saturday, has a dispatch from Hays City which says that on Thursday night Colonel Nelson, at Fort Hays, sent a guard of soldiers, under Lieutenant Kelly, to Hays City to arrest all persons found up after nine o'clock p.m. The guard entered a ball-room and arrested fifty-one persons and kept them in the guard-house all night. The dispatch also states that Colonel Nelson threatened to close all the saloons and tear down the livery stables. An indignation meeting was held on Friday, at which Colonel Nelson's arbitrary acts were denounced and a petition sent to their representatives at Topeka to bring the matter before the Legislature. Great excitement existed and much trouble was anticipated.

The Coroner reports thirty-two murders, nine homicides and thirty suicides as having been committed in the city last year, and five deaths occasioned by coal oil explosions.

LOUISVILLE.

Postponement of the Execution of a Brace of Murderers.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—The execution of Joseph Elyrin and Joseph Kennard, sentenced to death under the Civil Rights bill, for the willful murder of three negroes in Lewis county, Kentucky, will not take place on the 22d of February, as the case is to be taken before the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON.

Important Bank Decision by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Supreme Court to-day made decisions in the New York bank cases. Opinions were read by Chief Justice Chase to the effect that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes or greenbacks are exempt from taxation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Humphrey Bland, the actor, died Sunday.

By order of Fisk, the large Sabbath-school which has met for a long time at Pike's Opera House, was locked out yesterday. Condemnatory resolutions were passed by the school while assembled on the sidewalk.

AGUSTA, MAINE.

AUGUSTA, January 18.—Mr. Morrill publishes a card to the Legislature withdrawfrom the Senatorial contest in favor of Hannibal Hamlin.

FOREIGN.

The Captain and Crew of the Foundered Southern Empire Saved.

LONDON, January 18.—The captain and crew of the ship Southern Empire, which foundered at sea on the voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, about the 1st instant, were saved, and have been landed in safety.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Arrived—Louisville.

CAIRO, January 18.—Up—Swallow, at nine p.m.; Mountaineer, at seven p.m.; Clifton, at eight a.m.; Lizzie Gill, at three p.m. Down—Gayoso, at eight a.m

The river rose sixteen inches. Weather clear.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Arrived—Emperor, Alaska, Bee and barges. Departed—Louisiana, Virginia, Continental, Silver Spray and Henry Ames.

Special to the Avalanche.]

VICKSBURG, January 18.—Up yesterday—Emma No. 3, nine a.m.; Silver Lake, ten p.m. Up to-day—Commonwealth, twelve m.; Virginia, nine p.m. Down—Dexter, twelve m.; Garrett, barges, four p.m.; Luminary, ten p.m.

Cotton, 24 to 26c. Market drooping. Weather clear and fine.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—In the Senate a memorial was presented praying that political disability be removed from all superintendents of insane institutions at the South.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a finance bill:

Section 1. That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid.

Section 2. That an appropriation of $140,000,000 from the import duties be applied to the payment, during each fiscal year, of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund.

Section 3. The holder of any lawful money amounting to fifty dollars, or its multiple, may convert the same into coupon or registered bonds redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years and payable in coin in forty years, and bearing annual interest of five per cent. payable semi-annually in coin; and said bonds shall be exempt from all taxes other than the income tax.

Section five authorizes national banks, without respect to the limitation of $300,000,000 circulating notes prescribed by the twenty-second section of said act, to issue and circulate notes bearing interest and payable on demand in coin, and such coin notes shall be obtained by the mode provided in said act as to other circulating notes, and shall be paid on demand in coin instead of United States notes, and only be issued to the amount of sixty-five per cent. of the bonds of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the redemption of said coin notes. No banks shall receive less than $500,000 of such coin notes, and such banks and the said coin notes shall be subject in all other respects to the limitations, restrictions and provisions of said act.

Mr. Williams gave notice of some amendments.

HOUSE.

Among the bills presented and referred to-day was one by Mr. Polard, providing for the issue of United States bonds, retiring National currency notes, and for a free system of National banking.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Coliss for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the supposed Ku-Klux outrages in Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Bingham to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress when. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill provides for the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress whenever the Legislature of that State shall have ratified the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment of the United States, and declares null and void the disability imposed by the third section of article 7th of the constitution of Mississippi.

A bill was presented by Mr. Garfield, providing that no commissions as Brigadier General shall be issued until the number of Brigadier Generals is reduced below eight, and fixing eight as the number of Brigadier Generals after that time. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Holman offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the national finances, no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress either in bonds or money to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to the pressing necessities of the public service in such a manner as will relieve the people from the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That the grants of public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever.

He moved the previous question and the adoption of the resolutions.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Wisdom moved to lay the resolutions on the table, when it was negatived by thirty-four affirmative votes.

Mr. Julian desired to offer a substitute that no pub le lands shall be given to aid the construction of railroads except on condition of actual settlements in quantities not greater than 160 acres to one person for a fixed tax on the full price.

Mr. Holman decided to let it be offered.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, because it would interfere with the soldiers' bounty bill. The resolution was tabled. Yeas, 110; nays, 54.

Mr. Schofield demanded a separate vote on the resolutions. The first resolution, section four, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold notes bearing interest of not less denomination than ten dollars, which shall be receivable for all taxes, duties or debts; and also authorizes the Secretary to supply an amount of such coin notes, not exceeding the amount of United States notes surrendered for conversion into bonds under the preceding section, for the purchase of any part of the securities of the United States bearing six per cent., and the Secretary shall cancel an amount of United States notes equal to securities so purchased.

The President nominated, to-day, John A. Jodsea as Secretary of Legation to Mexico, vice Mr. Plumb.

The President transmitted the following, to-day, to the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst., requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law it was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of the proclamation, dated December 25th, 1868. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution and the name of the sovereign people of the United States, which proclaims and declares unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for all the offenses of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The federal Constitution is understood to be, and is regarded by the second section of article second of that instrument, provides

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

TUESDAY, : : : : : January 19, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

We would call attention of our Brownsville, Tennessee, readers, that W. W. Waggoner, the popular proprietor of the *Bertie House*, is the only duly authorized and appointed agent for receiving and receipting for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and Weekly AVALANCHE. All orders made by him will be promptly recognized at this office and filled without delay. We are sending the Daily AVALANCHE to all points on the Memphis and Louisville road, by express, on the day of publication, so that our patrons can enjoy the luxury of reading the latest news almost as early as our city merchants. This system costs us much labor and expense, and we shall expect our friends everywhere to lend us their most liberal support.

News in Brief.

The jury in the Patterson-Dickens case which caused the shooting affray the other day in court, has failed to give a verdict, but it is believed that about six are for Patterson and three for Dr. Dickens.

Spalding & Bidwell's troupe, which has been playing two weeks at the Greenlaw Opera House, left for New Orleans last Saturday night. Owing to bad weather and unusual opposition in the amusement line, the engagement was not very remunerative, though the entertainment was highly attractive.

Chances at one dollar each in the fine gold watch for raffle for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, which was on the table of Mrs. Col. Reeves at the late Orphans' Fair, can yet be taken at Mrs. Larkins, from nine to eleven a.m., every day, at the corner of Third and Washington streets.

A young man named Hurst, nephew of Fielding Hurst, was shot by some unknown person, at McNairy Station, some days ago. He was walking in the dark and heard the click of a pistol near. The report of a pistol followed, and the young man fell wounded in the abdomen. On Monday of last week he was lying in a critical condition.

Ed. Harrington was fined at the Adams street Police Court, yesterday morning, five dollars, on the charge of drunkenness, and was detained to await the result of stabbing a man in an alley, between Exchange and Market streets, Sunday night. The man stabbed is named John Haleran, and he was too seriously injured to appear in court. His life is critically endagered.

Thomas Hines, a boy ten years of age, was arrested yesterday for stabbing a mule. He failed to get out of the mule's way, and took satisfaction by drawing a knife and inflicting two severe cuts. The mule was engaged at the time in the respectable business of pulling a dray which was driven by another respectable gentleman. He will have a hearing this morning at the Adams street Court House.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE of to-day contains a complete list of the petitioners in bankruptcy in the Western District of Tennessee, numbering nearly twelve hundred names. The great demand for the dailies, in which these names appeared, could not be met; therefore, they are republished. The Weekly is one of the finest and most complete papers in the South, and is only two dollars a year. Single copies of the present valuable number can be had at the counting-room for the usual price, five cents.

EDWARD WILDER.—The name of this great public benefactor always insures the attention of an intelligent reader. Edward Wilder has a national reputation as the manufacturer of a few simple preparations, which are not only palliatives for the hopeless misfortunes which happen to health, but positive remedies for many dreaded diseases, such as scrofula, chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases, pimples, tetter, erysipelas, bad blood, etc., which can be cured by Wilder's sarsaparilla and potash, one of the most reliable preparations ever offered to the public. We take great pleasure in referring our thousands and tens of thousands of discriminating readers to the beautiful advertisement of Wilder's remedies, which appears next to literary matter on our first page.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND MUST PREVAIL." The position occupied by the Commercial Hotel demonstrates the fact. The friends of this house always remember the many comforts, the genial gentlemen and the abudant fare (and that of the best) that is ever to be had at the "old and reliable" Commercial. Although unpretending in appearance when compared with their aristocratic neighbors, the substantials to be found within will compare with the best. The Commercial is surely the place for the wayfarer to find a home in every sense; and when taken in connection with the charges, surely the Commercial presents more inducements than can be found in the Bluff City. ARKANSAS.

DENTISTRY IN BROWNSVILLE.—We call the attention of our Brownsville readers to the advertisement of the well-known Dr. Comegys, surgeon dentist, whose card appears in another column. His rooms for the present may be found at the Birtie House, on Court Square, where he can be found at all times when not professionally engaged. His well-known reputation as a dentist of superior skill is the only recommendation required to insure him success anywhere.

THE MASONIC RECORD.—We have received the January number of this new monthly, published at Nashville by John Frizzell & Co. It contains nearly two hundred pages of choice Masonic and general intelligence, printed in double columns on fine thick paper. The terms are three dollars per annum. In general appearance the *Record* is a credit to the enterprise of the proprietors, and to the fraternity at large.

BIRTIE HOUSE.—See advertisement in another column of a new and splendid hotel called the *Birtie House*, recently opened at Brownsville, Tennessee, by W. W. Waggoner & Son. Travellers stopping at Brownsville will find this a superior house, kept in the latest and best style.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.—Samuel H. Harrison, of 43 Broad street, New York, a member of the New York Stock and Gold Exchange, buys and sells Southern securities either on the board or in open market, and refers to Colonel Robt. C. Gist, Postmaster at Memphis.

S. C. Hardwick, S. M. Stewart and John P. Lee preside at the Southern Hotel, and are thankful for the large patronage extended to them. They are sure to please the traveling public. For comfort and low rate of charges the Southern cannot be excelled. 2t

Soap has advanced half a cent per pound in other markets. We are still selling at the old prices. Coal oil, lamps, tinware, resin and pitch for sale at No. 40 Jefferson street. The sun-hinge burner makes the best light, and breaks less chimneys.

2t O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Received, by express, last night, one hundred and fifty dressed turkeys, in fine order, at VICTOR D. FUCHS,

1t 41 Jefferson street.

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Address of the Shelby County Agricultural Society to the Farmers of West Tennessee.

The Shelby County Agricultural Society at its last meeting, passed the following resolutions:

On motion it was resolved that the agricultural societies of West Tennessee be requested to meet at Jackson, Tennessee, by delegation, on the third Wednesday of February next, to consider the general promotion of their interests; and that the Chairman of this Society now appoint six delegates. Unanimously passed, and Major Sykes, Leon Trousdale, Eli Rayner, E. W. Caldwell, A. J. Hayes and W. H. Lake appointed. On motion the Chairman was added as a delegate.

On motion of Eli Rayner the Chair appointed as alternates in said last named committee, R. D. Goodwyn, John P. Trezevant, W. B. Williamson, S. H. Jones, C. A. Rose and R. M. Mason.

That a committee be appointed for the purpose of issuing to the farmers of West Tennessee an address on the subject of the agricultural interests of this section of the State, and the importance of concert of action and the benefit of organized societies. Passed unanimously, and the chair appointed A. B. Haynes, E. Ensley, H. W. Peter, G. W. Gift, George C. Holmes, N. C. Perkins and J. S. Goodlett said committee.

In the performance of the duty assigned us, we take this method of making an appeal to the farmers of West Tennessee to organize in each county an Agricultural Society as a means of promoting the agricultural interests of our portion of the State. The necessity of organized effort seems to be appreciated in every other pursuit but that of agriculture, which really needs it more than any other. The great bane of Southern planting and farming has been too much *individualism*, too little disposition to unite in concerted efforts for the improvement of agriculture and the benefit of those engaged in it.

We will give some examples to show the beneficial effects of united action. A farmer who has only a few acres in wheat, rye, oats or barley may not be able to buy a reaper or a thrasher by which a vast amount of manual labor may be saved and his profits greatly increased. A number of farmers united might, with but little difficulty, buy them, and thus each farmer would receive the benefits at but little expense. Again, in the improvement of stock, whilst one individual would not be able to purchase an improved stock of horses or cattle, an association would be able to do so, and let all the members enjoy the benefits. One man might not be able to put in operation a steam gin, yet the association might do so in such a manner as to make its burdens light on each in proportion to the amount of benefit received.

Various other illustrations might be given of the beneficial effects of associated labor and capital, but these we deem sufficient, leaving it to the intelligence of our readers to suggest others of a similar character.

Another of the good effects of organized societies having regular meetings is, that it brings together intelligent farmers, who give the results of their experience, and thus communicate to each other a vast amount of information on subjects of much importance in an agreeable and entertaining manner. In this way many valuable suggestions are made and much practical knowledge obtained. We are satisfied that wherever agricultural societies are encouraged and the farmers take a lively interest in them, the most improvements are made, and agriculture becomes a more dignified, honorable and profitable pursuit.

We must, therefore, again most urgently urge upon the farmers of West Tennessee to organise, on the first Monday in February, an Agricultural Society in every county where one does not already exist, and also to send delegates to the convention to be held on the third Wednesday in February at Jackson in this State.

HOW SHALL THE DEFICIENCY IN LABOR BE SUPPLIED.

This is an important question and one which we propose to discuss briefly, hoping that there will be a more full discussion at the Jackson Convention. The question of labor supply is one of the deepest interest to the people of the whole South and particularly to those in this portion of our State. We do not anticipate, as many seem to do, an immediate influx of immigrants into our State. We believe that for some time we will have to rely mainly upon the labor we now have, and therefore it is important that we should use wisely that which we at present have. We must adopt a system of agriculture which will enable us to use substitutes for our present costly and inefficient labor. For two or three years the whole products of the farms have been consumed in the payment and support of the laborers, leaving little or nothing to the owners of the land. This was not the case during last year, because the employes had raised a considerable portion of their supplies the preceding year. Whenever we begin to use machinery as a substitute for manual labor, so that a laborer can cultivate three or four times as much land as he now does, we will begin to improve in agriculture and move on in wealth.

We can state it as an axiom that those crops are most profitable where there is the greatest yield with the least labor and expense.

Thus is the secret of agricultural success in all countries. No matter how great the value of the crop may be, yet if the expense of cultivating it is greater, there is no gain, but a loss. Apply these plain but self-evident truths and then determine what crops are the most profitable. The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868 shows the average value of crops, per acre, in the United States for that year to be as follows:

Hay	$18 60
Corn	18 75
Wheat	23 00
Tobacco	82 45
Cotton	33 00
Potatoes	74 85
Oats	16 00
Rye	19 00
Barley	20 25
Buckwheat	19 00

Take into consideration the cost of producing each of these various crops and you can easily determine which was the most and which the least remunerative. We will here remark that the stock raising, grain growing and manufacturing portions of the United States have always been the most prosperous, and we therefore think it is greatly to our interest to encourage the raising of provisions, the growth of stock and the establishment of factories in our portion of the State.

EVERY ACRE OF LAND SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE.

Can this be done? We think it can, with proper management. We do not mean that all of it can be cultivated in cotton, corn or small grain, but we think it can be used in some manner. That which cannot be cultivated profitably may be sown in clover or some of the grasses, or be turned into orchards. All of our lands shall be put to some use, and not permitted to become waste and unprofitable. If we cannot make them yield us ten, twenty or thirty dollars per acre, let us make them yield eight, five, or even three dollars per acre by the growth of stock. What kind of stock it would be the most profitable to raise, will be for each individual to determine, and is a proper and useful subject for discussion at the meetings of the agricultural societies. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs can all be raised profitably in West Tennessee, and this we state as the result of our own experience. The facts elicited at some recent meetings of our society throw a great deal of light on this subject, and to them we refer our readers.

CHEAP FOOD THE CAUSE OF OUR SUCCESS LAST YEAR.

Some think the cause of the greater prosperity of the farmers this year than last is owing to the high price of cotton. This we think is a mistake, as we will proceed to show. In 1866 cotton was higher than it has been this season and yet it was a very disastrous year to cotton planters, because they had neglected to raise a sufficiency of corn and meat to serve their plantations during the coming year, and on that account had to buy their necessary supplies at enormous prices. This was not the case last year. The success of the farmers was more owing to their having raised during the preceding year enough or nearly enough to supply their wants than to anything else. We can better afford to raise cotton at fifteen cents per pound, when we raise our provisions, our own horses and mules, than we can to raise it at twenty-five or even thirty cents when when we have all these things to purchase. *Cheap and abundant food is essential to success in cotton planting.*

OUR POLICY IN REFERENCE TO COTTON PLANTING.

We would not discourage, but rather encourage the growth of cotton in the South. Owing to its value in proportion to its bulk it is the best article we can have for export, except tobacco. But considering the difficulty and expense of cultivating it and its great uncertainty, we would recommend that it be planted in small quantities in highly manured land. In this way the crop will be more certain, more easily saved and more remunerative. The experience of the last three years ought to have satisfied us that an extensive area planted in cotton had a tendency to decrease rather than increase the quantity of cotton as well as to injure its quality, and to bring ruin rather than prosperity to the planters.

HOW THE SOUTH MAY ACCUMULATE CAPITAL.

This, to many, may appear Quixotic, but to us it seems plain and practicable. The whole world demands cotton, and the South is the great cotton producing region. Now, let the people of the South so arrange and manage their agriculture and manufactures that all the cotton made by them will be clear gain; or, in other words, so much permanent capital added to the South.

If we should raise our own supplies and manufacture our own clothing, what would be the result? Every year one hundred millions of dollars would be added to the capital of the South, and this, in ten years, would amount to one billion of dollars from the proceeds of cotton alone, to say nothing of what would be made by manufacturing and mining. Under the system we have been practicing for a few years we will grow poorer, but under the system we suggest we will increase in wealth, prosperity and happiness.

A. B. HAYNES, Chairman.
George C. Holmes,
H. W. Peter,
E. Ensley,
G. W. Gift,
N. C. Perkins,
J. H. Goodlett,
Committee.

WATER VALLEY TRAGEDY.

Mysterious Presentiment, and Particulars of the Death of Doc Williams, of Cincinnati.

A Well Man Selects his Coffin Twelve Hours before his Death.

A few days ago we gave the leading particulars of the death of Doc. Simons, a sporting man, well known in Memphis, who was killed in front of the Collins House on the 11th inst., by John W. Markham, a citizen of the place. Fuller details of the affair appear in the last number of the *Eagle*, which says "Doc." Simons was a stranger here of whom nothing is positively known save that he was the hired "roller man" of the "Keno" gambling concern, of which Markham was one of the proprietors. Nor is anything positively known of the origin of the difficulty, though it seems to be universally understood that it grew out of the determination of Simons to quit "rolling" for the "Keno" players, which determination Markham, his employer, bitterly opposed. When the rencontre began, by Markham assaulting Simons, the spectators thought they were "scuffling merely for fun," or "playing make-believe of a fight." Soon, however, it was discovered that they were in earnest; the parties clinched, and, after a brief struggle, fell to the ground—Simons falling on top. While in this position, Simons, according to several of the bystanders, with his knee resting on Markham's chest, his left hand grasping his collar, was heard to say: "I do not intend to hurt you, nor shall you kill me"—at the same time feeling about Markham's person, as if looking for, or trying to get hold of, his (Markham's) pistol. At this moment two of Markham's sons came running up, and one of them presenting a pistol at Simons, ordered him to get off his father—accompanying the order with a threat of instant death. At this point the evidence is somewhat conflicting; but it seems to be certain that Simons obeyed young Markham's order; that he got up, and, while endeavoring to retreat within the hotel hard by, was fired on by the elder Markham with a pistol, the ball from which taking effect in his breast, caused his death within twenty minutes.

No arrest was made until the next day, when, subsequent to the Coroner's inquest, young Arthur Markham, who came up during the fight (but not the one who presented the pistol at Simons,) was arrested as accessory to the homicide—his father and elder brother having meanwhile absconed. This is a bare outline of the leading facts in the case, as developed by the testimony before the Coroner's jury. Simons, it seems, had a cane in his hand during the fight or scuffle, and, though it was not proved before the jury that he used it, yet Markham's friends, we hear, claim that he did, and, furthermore, that while Markham was down, Simons beat and stamped him about the chest.

The "mystery" about this tragical affair, referred to in the caption, is this; On Monday morning, some ten or twelve hours before the rencounter, Simons went to the store of Darrell & Chance, undertakers and furniture dealers, and selecting a coffin which he thought would fit his body, remarked that he "believed that those people were going to kill him before long." Who he meant by "those people" was not clearly indicated at first, but before leaving the store Mr. Darrell is certain that he heard him denounce John Markham. The name of the other proprietor of the "keno machine"—a Mr. Bacon—was not mentioned at the time, or in connection with Markham's. Be this as it may, however, we should not omit to mention that said Bacon stopped running his "deadfall" at once, and bundling up his fatal tools and traps, "stood not upon the order of his going," but left next morning on the first train, for Memphis. And so, farewell! we hope a long farewell, to "keno!"

Simons, we understand, claimed to be the son of a wholesale dry goods merchant now doing business in Cincinnati; and represented that, being out of money, he only temporarily engaged, at $3 50 a day, to "roll" for the Keno men—Markham & Bacon—to relieve immediate, pressing necessities; that being the first employment worth accepting that offered. Whether this be true or not, it is now positively certain that "Kono" was the way to death for him, as it has been for many others—others, too, better known, and with far more friends than he, poor, unknown, unfortunate Simons, seems to have had.

MINCE MEAT AND SWEET CIDER.—A fresh lot of that nice mince meat just received. [3t] FINNIE & BUCKHAM.

The Southern Hotel seems to be the principal stopping place for planters. First rate fare, $2 50 per day. 2t

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

Fresh Shad received daily, by Express, at VICTOR D. FUCHS,

1w 41 Jefferson street.

ARKANSAS.

Six White Ladies Violated by the Negro Militia in Crittenden County Last Week.

The Wife and Sister-in-Law of a Loyal Man Ravished while He was Guarded by a Boy.

Violence, Lust and Hell Turned Loose by Clayton's Loyal Bloodhounds.

We recoil in very terror and sickness of heart from what we have to write. Gladly would we believe that the sad, blood-curdling tale were but the fancy of an alarmist—the creation of a diseased imagination. But the truth, in justice to outraged virtue and for the information of a civilized world, must be told. We have read and written so many sickening tales from Arkansas of late that the very name has become a synonym for an earthly hell, and we are assured by truthful citizens that the reports concerning outrages and oppression in Arkansas as published in this journal have not been exaggerated in the aggregate, but have fallen far short of the whole story. Gladly would we hear that it was all a mistake that the people in our sister State were engaged in peaceful pursuits, protected, under the laws, in life and property and secure from lawlessness, rapine and lust, but no such pleasing picture can be truthfully drawn.

In Crittenden county, Arkansas, not many miles from Memphis, lives a loyal man named Tate Calloway. He is loyal in a truly partisan sense, and at the last election voted the Radical ticket. Last Friday, the 15th instant, two negro militiamen and a fifteen-year-old negro boy went to the house of this Calloway and at once arrested him. After placing the boy over him as a guard, they seized his wife and her sister and violated their persons in the house before his eyes. There was in the house at the time a small boy named Jim McGehee, but he was intimidated into silence by the pistols and threats of the negroes. Having satiated their beastly lusts, they stripped and dressed themselves in Mr. Calloway's clothes. They then asked Mrs. Calloway for a hymn book. She told them that they could take what they pleased, but she would give them nothing. They replied with brutal jeers and oaths that they intended to sing a hymn over her dead body, and were about to perpetrate further violence when some white militia came along and released Mr. Calloway, at the same time giving him a gun and telling him to avenge himself upon the destroyers of his wife's purity. But to the disgrace of mankind, and Calloway in particular, he stood tamely by and made no effort to slay the brutes, who grinned at him, wearing his own clothes.

The white militia then arrested the negroes and took them off toward Marion. Calloway is condemned and denounced by all his neighbors for not seizing the weapons of the negro boy guarding him in the first place, and preventing the awful crimes committed on his household. He is a Radical of the extremest type, it is said, but we cannot find in that fact palliation for the deeds of the ravishers, or entertain any less sympathy and grief over their ruined peace and happiness.

Four other rapes have been committed upon white women near Marion within a few days. The full particulars have not reached us, but we have convincing assurances from persons who know, that these outrages have been committed, and that the fiendish perpetrators go at large unpunished, and are still depredating unrestrained upon the terror-stricken people. One hundred and fifty of the cavalry under command of General Upham have gone to Mississippi county on a plundering expedition, but the infantry highwaymen remain to further harrass and distress the people of Crittenden county.

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—"Maggie Mitchell"—"FANCHON."—These were the musical words on glaring posters that caught the eye yesterday on the street—these the two characters—one in two—that attracted and held last night a large, brilliant and critical audience. After a protracted absence, Miss Maggie Mitchell, bearing well earned laurels and a celebrity which repays the toil and sacrifices of many ambitious years, was welcomed back to Memphis. The names of Miss Maggie Mitchell and *Fanchon* are indissolubly interwoven. She has elevated the piece to a prominence among the plays no one supposed it would ever attain, and it, in turn, has rendered her own name famous. Before the day of *Fanchon* Miss Maggie achieved local celebrity; now the mention of her name fills the largest theaters in the country. That Miss Maggie is *the* "*Fanchon*" of the stage is but just praise. In her hands the character finds new strength and reveals new beauties. It affords full scope for the display of that full peculiarity of talent of which she gave promise a dozen years ago, but which slumbered for want of an occasion. Miss Mitchell's "Fanchon" is as unlike any other rendition of this part as good wine is unlike the inferior article. Those who fail to witness her in its personation will miss one of the most attractive dramatic entertainments of their lives. "Landry Barbaud" was indifferently personated by Mr. M. Collier, a poor substitute for Mr. Hamilton. As "Didier" Mr. McWade was capital, but Mrs. Lanagan was only passable as "Mother Fadet," a character unsuited to her. Mr. Lanagan made an excellent "Jean Barbaud," and Miss Viola Plunkett "looked" the pretty "Madelon" to the life. This evening *Fanchon* will be repeated.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Charlie White, formerly stage-manager at the Varieties, and well known as a sterling actor and manager, is in the city. Miss Sallie E. Eldridge, the popular *comedienne* and vocalist, who will be remembered by those who attended the Varieties a year ago, has also arrived and will doubtless soon appear in her old place.

GAIETY THEATER.—Manager Etly is still doing a fine business, his neat little theater being always filled. Messrs. Tooley & Prendergast bring down the house with a double song and dance. Oscar Willis continues to make buttons fly by his comicalities, and Misses Henrietta, Fanny Lopes, Walker, Loretta, Susie Star and Roselle, are pleasing as usual in their specialties. Two fine "cards," Misses Annie Hinde and Nellie Howard, have been engaged and will soon appear.

HON. Elizur Wright, acknowledged by all insurance men to understand the system of life insurance thoroughly, says in his report, 1866:

"The first thing of all, in judging of a Life Insurance Company, is to know the men who manage it; next, the safeguards of the system under which they act; and after that, the relation of its means to its liabilities."

"If the officers of any Life Insurance Company are known to you as men of integrity and honor, do not pass it by because better financial promises are made you by comparative strangers."

"Among the different companies within our observation, we believe that there is more reason for choice in regard to the character of the officers, and the security thence arising, than in regard to the financial systems pursued."

In this connection we would call the attention of our readers to the claims of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of our city, the management of which is in the hands of men of known capacity and integrity, whose future and home are identified with them, and in whose hands their interests will be scrupulously protected. It is with pleasure, too, that we add that this company is now doing a splendid business, which is an evidence that our people appreciate the truth and force of the principles as stated above.

We cordially indorse the company and its managers to the patronage of our readers. d&w

Memphis and the Dry Docks—A Proposition.

GALLAWAY'S MILL, Fayette Co., Tenn., Jan. 14, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I am an attentive reader of your daily paper. Among the many schemes therein proposed for the benefit of Memphis, none will produce as great returns in proportion to outlay as the establishment of Dry Docks. Neither the "City Fathers" or the Chamber of Commerce seem to appreciate its importance or disposed to move in the matter. I would respectfully suggest the expediency of calling a meeting of mechanics, artisans, lumber dealers and saw-mill men to discuss the matter. If deemed advisable, they could appoint a committee of energetic business men to provide ways and means to accomplish the object. I am only a county citizen, but would contribute willingly and freely, both of time and money, for so desirable an object.

I remain, gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,
JOHN M. GALLAWAY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 16, 1869.

The Honorable Mrs. Yelverton:

MADAM: The undersigned citizens of Memphis, having learned of your arrival in this city, would respectfully request that you would give one or more public readings. Please designate the evening that would suit your convenience.

Very respectfully,

F. S. Davis,	Jas. R. Chalmers,
C. P. Norris,	John Ainslie,
H. A. Littleton,	M. C. Galliaway,
J. A. Bridgland,	L. J. Dupre,
J. K. P. Pritchard,	J. M. Keating,
Wm. G. Swan,	Andrew Kellar,
R. T. English,	Frank L. James,
Hamilton Pike,	W. L. Vance,
W. K. King,	Dr. Paul E. Otey,
C. F. Smith,	J. W. Jefferson,
Whitmore & Co.,	L. B. Eaton.

GENTLEMEN: It will give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and will give a reading from the poets, in Memphis, on Thursday next, the 21st instant. I beg you to accept the expression of my best acknowledgments.

THERESE YELVERTON.

Memphis, January 16.

The reading will take place at the Memphis Club Hall.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* This court was engaged yesterday in the trial of William Blackburn, indicted for murder. The case was given to the jury early in the evening, but had not returned a verdict up to the hour of reporting.

There will be a general jail delivery today of all persons placed in jail prior to the adjournment of the Grand Jury.

All parties indicted in the above court and on bonds for their appearance, must come up and renew them to-day, as the final call of the docket will be made, and forfeitures taken against all defendants and their securities not in attendance, and a capias issued for their arrest.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following cases are set specially for hearing on pleas, motions, demurrers, etc., to-day, the 19th:

Freeman vs. Freeman.
Apperson vs. Laird.
Webb vs. Est. Kendrin.
State vs. Stewart.
McMahon vs. Cooney.
Butler vs. Johnson.
Biggs vs. Jefferson.
Fearn vs. Doyle.
Williams vs. Fore.
State, etc., vs. Overton Hotel Co.
Oliver vs. McLean.
Lawrence vs. Singleton.

The case of Patterson vs. Dickens occupied the attention of the court the entire day yesterday. The calendar of that day will be called to-morrow.

Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Jones et al. vs. Jones et al.

MUNICIPAL COURT — *G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Owing to the illness of Judge Waldran this Court was not in session yesterday.

The calendar published for yesterday will be called for trial to-day, and in addition thereto the following cases, which were specially set; these cases will come up in the order in which they stand on the docket:

1423 Brinkley vs. Lemon et al.
1424 Same vs. Terry et al.
1580 M. and A. of Memphis vs. Dugan.
1555 Same vs. Moyer.
1558 Same vs. Connell.
1595 Cuneo vs. Calahan.
1601 King vs. Harvey.
1614 Read vs. Grainer et al.
1625 Droescher vs. Waddell.
1632 Andrews vs. Stewart.
1643 Rice, Stix & Co. vs. Fies & Co.
1998 Walker vs. Estes.

Inserted below will be found the calendar of cases for yesterday:

1431 Cubbins, Gunn & Cover vs. Helman et al.
1344 Welford vs. Sorey.
1541 Kane vs. Home Insurance Company.
1542 Same vs. Security Insurance Company.
1544 Same vs. Putnam Insurance Company.
1603 McHenry vs. Mitchel.
1770 Springer & Dugar vs. Toof, Phillips & Co.
1771 Same vs. Same.
1605 Hunt vs. Hirsh et al.
1607 Commercial Bank of Tennessee vs. Garth.
1629 Allen & Co. vs. Clayton.
1638 Jones vs. Farguson.
1639 German National Bank vs. Katzenbach.
1641 Fowler vs. Nelson.
1642 Walcott, Smith & Co. vs. Corley.
1644 Jones vs. Wormley, Joy & Co.
1645 Same vs. same.
1647 Euphrates Lodge vs. Peres et al.
1648 Shaw & Co. vs. Winter.
1654 Menot vs. Eddins.
1656 Partee vs. Cross.
1662 Richardson vs. Corrona & Co.
1663 Choate & Co. vs. Tighe.
1665 Cohen & Co. vs. Cheek.
1667 Strausberger et al. vs. Rocco.
1668 Malatesta vs. Elliott et al.
1670 Farrington & Howell vs. Cross.
1671 Jackson vs. Cross.
1672 Feldman vs. Mannheimer.
1672 Pike et al. vs. Evans.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, TUESDAY, January 19, 1869.

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river here rose one inch in the past twenty-four hours, with a big stage in the river. At St. Louis the river is stationary, with the rivers above that point rising. The Ohio is rising from Pittsburg down, with thirteen feet in the canal and ten and a half feet water on the falls. The Arkansas is receding, with nine feet in the channel from Little Rock out. White river remains at a good stage:

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Ruth, St. Louis.
" John Kilgour, Louisville.
" G. W. Cheek, Hale's Point.
" Malta, Wheeling.
" City of Alton, New Orleans.
" Magenta, New Orleans.
" Des Arc, White River.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Norman, Evansville.
" Ruth, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

G. W. Cheek, Darling, Malta, Ben. Campbell, Argosy, Natoma, St. Francis, Mayflower, Des Arc, Magenta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a decided improvement of business on the river. The packets from the Arkansas, St. Francis and White rivers came in yesterday full of people, and the Des Arc brought in seven hundred and twenty-one bales of cotton. As the passengers were not refugees, it is but fair to conclude that "the agony is over" and "peace reigns in Warsaw.,' We hail it as a good omen, and congratulate our friends upon the resumption of business that for the past several weeks has been precarious, spasmodic and of the fluttering kind, where there was any at all.

The weather yesterday was fine—one of those brilliant winter days with so many of which we have been blessed this season.

A man named W. H. Westbrook, who victimized Silverthorn, of the Evansville *Journal*, by imposing on him a monstrous fib that he was our successor in these columns, has "swung around the circle," and is demonstrating his bibulous capacity somewhere in the vicinity of Vicksburg. A "Harry Whiteman" might restore his equanimity.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for this indorsement:

The Memphis AVALANCHE of Wednesday comes to us enlarged and much improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE exerts a wide influence in the Lower Mississippi country.

The palatial Magenta is at the landing receiving freight for New Orleans and intermediate points. She will leave port on Wednesday, her regular day. Captain J. Frank Hicks commands this peerless floating palace, with Johnny Sullivan in the office, and Frank Smith, the elegant purveyor, providing those luscious viands and comestibles that render a sight of her table so appetizing. The accommodations of the Magenta are of the superior order, and her management by Captain Hicks reflects upon him the highest credit as a gentleman and officer. Send down your cotton and freight. We should certainly support one New Orleans packet.

The Richmond passed up on Sunday evening for Louisville with 700 tons of sugar and groceries.

The Des Arc came in last evening from White river with the best trip of the season, having 721 bales of cotton, 195 cabin and seventy-five deck passengers. She is the regular Tuesday White river United States mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. for all points on White river through to Jacksonport, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock Railroad, and at Jacksonport with the Argus for the upper White river. Captain John Elliott commands with his usual dignity, with Messrs. Joe. Elliott and Matt. Glass, two clever and attentive gentlemen, in charge of the office.

Ferd. Morrison, who has been rusticating on the plains, arrived in the city yesterday.

The Ruth passed down from St. Louis last evening, well ladened.

The John Kilgour, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, passed down at five o'clock, heavily ladened.

The Malta, a dark colored looking craft which hails from the coal regions, arrived last evening. She is bound for White river.

The City of Alton passed up at day light for St. Louis.

The Mary Houston is due from the Ohio, bound for New Orleans.

The Mississippi, Captain Nat. Green, will be at the wharf to-morrow morning, to receive for New Orleans, and will leave at five p.m. Messrs. Cook Creighton and John Douglass are courteous and attentive clerks.

The St. Francis, Captain Bowman, arrived in port Sunday evening with a good trip. She was full of people and had on board the Helena band, which discoursed splendid music. She leaves this evening at five o'clock, with a return trip for all points on the St. Francis river. Messrs. Paine and Clark are gentlemanly clerks.

The fine steamer Argosy, Captain Thomas Berry, was unable to complete her engagements to leave last evening, but will leave to-day at five p.m., positively, for all points on the Arkansas through to Fort Smith, she being the regular United States mail packet. Messrs. Pat Morrison and Mr. Robards, two clever and amiable gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The George W. Cheek, Captain Malone, leaves to-day at five p.m. for Osceola. She will continue to ply regularly in the trade.

The superb passenger steamer Guidon, Captain Clay Rice, will be in port to-day to receive for the Arkansas river, and will leave to-morrow evening. She is the regular Wednesday Pine Bluff packet. Captain Garrett Huls is her accommodating purser.

Captain Mark Cheek will place another boat in the ferry trade between here and Mound City.

The Natoma, Captain James Lee, is the Tuesday Friar's Point packet, leaving this evening at five o'clock. Billie Fields is her chief purser.

The H. S. Turner, Captain Yore, is receiving at the wharf for St. Louis, and will leave to-day at four p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis.

Captain David Haney has been appointed master of the Vicksburg packet Mary Forsyth. Captain Crane returns to the Belle Memphis and Zeigler to the Belle St. Louis.

The Lady Gay and Mary E. Forsyth is due from St. Louis.

Captain Manson, late Superintendant of a line of steamers, was presented by his friends with a $1,500 carriage.

The Norman cleared for Evansville with 500 bales of cotton and a large lot of dry hides.

The splendid steamer Darling, Captain Lawrence Carter, is receiving at the wharf for Cincinnati, and leaves on Wednesday. Mr. Powers, a whole-souled gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to travel, has charge of the office. The Darling is a No. 1 boat.

The Lady Withaup, Captain Charles Beers, will ply between here and Mound City, leaving the wharf, foot of Washington street, for Mound City at eight a. m., two p. m., and three p. m., returning, leaving Mound City at ten a. m. and five p. m.

The Ben Campbell is up for Hatchie river.

The Memphis and Arkansas river Packet Company will run three boats in the mail line on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Argosy leaves to-day, making the initial trip. This arrangement will felicitate the people on the Arkansas and afford them good accommodations. The line, we feel assured, will meet with success. Three boats per week will be able to do all the business, which will be promptly attended to by the above packets in the line.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Captain John B. Davis telegraphed to Henry Morton a few days ago in regard to the new steamer West Wind, advertised for sale, with a view of buying her for the Davis' Arkansas Piver Packet Line.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday says:

THE EXPLOSION OF THE GLIDE.—Below we give a list of the unfortunate persons who, wounded by the explosion, have since died, and of the condition of others, whom it is feared may not be out of danger. Inquests have been held, and the verdict is the same in each case—accidental drowning.

Major M. R. Marston, a passenger; Walter Allen, colored passenger; L. W. Clayton, first clerk, aged forty years, highly respected by all who knew him; Joseph M. Anderson, chief engineer, aged thirty-six years; George a Woods, pilot, aged thirty-eight years; Eli Gerold, pilot, aged forty years; Mr. Kelly, second engineer, missing; George and Thomas Shephard, barkeeper, and assistant; Martin Haines, Peter Logan, Michael Roach and George Sloan, deck hands.

Captain James F. Muse is recovering, we are glad to learn; also Mr. James Middleton, owner of the boat, is doing well; Mr. Lawrence Kuddy, engineer, is very low, with but little hope; John Dempsey is doing well; Patrick Flaherty has some hopes of recovery.

We learned at Bayou Sara, on Thursday, that many persons who were on board the Glide—some as passengers—went on up the river on the steamer Era No. 9. We trust we shall not be called upon to record the death of any more victims. It was indeed a sad calamity, and has carried deep grief to many families, who have our sympathies.

OPENING LUNCH.—The "Belle Memphis Saloon," No. 14 Adams street, will be reopened on Monday with a fine lunch, under the supervision of those well-known caterers to the public tastes, A. Bohms and H. A. Wolf. The best of wines, liquor, beer and cigars always on hand. Lunch at ten o'clock. 2t

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

PLANTATION FOR LEASE FOR THREE YEARS.—The Donaldson Place, near Big Creek, containing four hundred and twenty acres, is for lease for three years. It is only four miles from the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. For terms call at No. 40 Jefferson street.

2t d&w O. F. PRESCOTT, Guardian.

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE! !

City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

WANTED.—An experienced porter (colored), who can give good recommendations, desires a situation. Apply to TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

1w 346 Main street.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES. Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Dr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afficted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Nicolson Pavement.

We have completed the paving of the streets according to contract. To those who have paid us for our work we return our thanks, and to those who have not we have only to say their bills have to be paid as speedily as possible. Our rights under the law have been determined by your honorable Chancellor, and we intend to enforce them. While we are ready to settle liberally with all who show a willingness to pay us, yet we expect them to come forward and evince that willingness by some business-like arrangement.

Those who desire to save cost of suits for condemnation and sale of their lots, and to stay interest, will call at the paving office and settle.

T. E. BROWN & CO.,
tf No. 197 Main street.

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

ROBERTSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 97 MAIN STREET.—This institution, now in successful operation, offers inducements to young men and boys desiring an ENGLISH OR BUSINESS education, not surpassed by any in the city. No particular degree of advancement is required. Any industrious person can enter this College with absolute certainty of success, each student receiving individual instruction who may enter at any time during the year. We earnestly recommend our friends and the public to give Mr. Robertson's college a trial before going elsewhere. 2t

Hominy, grits and beans, at Finnie & Buckham's cash store. 3t

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Dolbear's Commercial College, 230 Main street, open the entire year, day and night. New pupils received daily. 1m

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally. Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

GUANO! GUANO!—Peruvian, Phœnix, and manipulated, at

WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
5t 394 Main street

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

WANTED.—A few thousand Memphis city bonds. Apply at room No. 14, Overton Hotel, on Monday the 18th, between nine o'clock a.m. and one o'clock p.m.

A prominent real estate agent of Cincinnati, George H. Shotwell, died on Thursday morning from the effects of a kick from a horse a week since.

The old corn-shuckers foretold an open winter very correctly. They say that when the husk clings tight to the ear it will be very cold. This season the husk is said to have been unusually loose.

Mrs. Hawxhurst, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, having, in a fit of insanity, announced that as Christ had shed his blood for her, it was her duty to shed her blood for Him, cut her throat. She died after great suffering.

J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, a stockholder in the late Merchants' Union Express Company, has sued out an injunction against the company in New York city, asking that a receiver be appointed to make an examination of the assets.

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally that

AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 4

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
ja12 242 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President. LORING ANDREWS, Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERGH, 2d Vice-President. H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,000,000 00

Income for 1867, $809,970. Losses Paid, $315,000.

Dividend paid to Policy Holders, $197,000; Amount Insured, 28,655,179.

All Policies Non-forfeiting. Dividends Paid Annually in Cash. No restriction as to travel.

NEW FEATURE—Policies issued by this Company are registered at Albany, and secured by a special deposit, giving to each policy holder the guarantee of the State of New York.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Newton Ford & Co.; Stanley, King & Smith; Terry & Mitchell; William H. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank; John Donovan, President Citizens' Union Bank; Samuel P. Walker; A. E. Frankland, John H. Bowen, Rev. Richard Hines, G. H. Judah, Honorable Thomas R. Smith, Marland L. Perkins, R. L. McGee, F. H. Davie, Levi Joy.

AGENTS WANTED—Enterprising men of good character can secure Agencies in this district by applying promptly for same at the office, No. 1 Madison street, Memphis.

Southwestern Branch Office, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every Tuesday thereafter.

For freight and passage apply on board or to LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

THE elegant Passenger Packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the Line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at five o'clock p.m. and returning, leave Little Rock Mondays and Fridays at ten o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN.
REESE PRITCHARD.....Master

W. A. CALDWELL.
R. S. HAINES.....Master

OZARK.
H. BLASDEL.....Master

Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets to FORT SMITH. Close connections both ways.

AMERICAN.....John W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN.....James Bowlin, master
FORT SMITH.....Jos. Bennett, master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis.) Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
dec25 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet. For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.

H. S. TURNER.....Yore, master
This fine passenger packet leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 4 p.m.
ja19 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company. For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
DARLING.....Carter, master
This fine passenger packet leaves WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja19 7½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. United States Mail. For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, and all way Landings.
ARGOSY.....Berry, master
This splendid steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja19 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Wednesday Packet. For Helena, Napoleon and Pine Bluff.
GUIDON.....Rice, master
This fine steamer will leave WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
ja19 290 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Merchants' and Planters' Line Independent Packet. For Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta and Jacksonport.
DES ARC.....John D. Elliott, master
This splendid passenger steamer leaves TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 5 p.m.
MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents,
ja17 272 Front street.

Merchants' and Planters' Line Independent Packet. For Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta and Jacksonport.
DES ARC.....John D. Elliott, master
This superb steamer will leave TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja17 No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet. For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
LADY GAY.....Burke, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 2 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
ja19 306 Front street.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet. For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
MAGENTA.....Hicks, master
This splendid steamer will leave WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja19 7½ Madison street.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet. For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
MISSISSIPPI.....Green, master
This elegant steamer will leave WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja19 7½ Madison street.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet. For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
MAGENTA.....Hicks, master
This magnificent steamer leaves WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 5 p.m.
MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents,
ja19 270 Front street.

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Packet. For Helena, Friar's Point, and all Way Landings.
NATOMA.....Lee, master
This elegant steamer will leave TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja17 No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

Regular Memphis and Mound City Packet.
LADY WITHAUP.....Beers, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves for Mound City, at 8 a.m. 12 m. and 3 p.m. Leaves Mound City at 10 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m. ja19

FOR OSCEOLA.

Regular Memphis and Osceola Packet. For Randolph, Osceola and Way Landings.
GEORGE W. CHEEK.....Malown, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja19 254 Front street.

Steamboats.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets.

MAGENTA.
J. FRANK HICKS.....Captain
JOHN SULLIVAN.....Clerk.

MISSISSIPPI,
NAT. S. GREEN.....Captain
S. COOK CREIGHTON.....Clerk

ONE of these fine packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every WEDNESDAY, commencing on September 16, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid passenger packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents, 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov1 7½ Madison street.

OLD RELIABLE
MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER
U. S. MAIL
PACKET COMPANY
Semi - Weekly Line.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamers

Liberty No. 2 and Mayflower

WILL form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at eight a.m., and Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.

The LIBERTY NO. 2 and MAYFLOWER will make close connection at the mouth of White river with the steamer GUIDON for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Blue, $12. Freight 50c. per 100 lbs.

The steamers ECONOMIST and HAMILTON will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. less by this route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
oct29

HOTELS.

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Corner of Main and Monroe Streets

WITHIN the heart of the business portion of the city.

Convenient to the Railroad Offices, Depots, Steamboat Landings, Postoffice and Theaters.

We respectfully solicit public patronage.

D. COCKRELL & SONS,
PROPRIETORS. ja17-3dp

J. B. PHILLIPS, Clerk. J. D. WAGGONER, Clerk.

BIRTIE HOUSE,

COURT SQUARE,

Brownsville, - - - - Tennessee.

THIS elegant, new, and splendidly furnished Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. W. WAGGONER, Proprietor.
ja16

LETTER HEADS, Bill Heads, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, etc., done at No. 9 Jefferson street.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:05 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Brownsville Accom'dat'n	9:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express	2:45 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	6:25 a.m.	3:15 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	5:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.

Arriving at Memphis at 1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at 3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at 3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at 6.00 a.m.
Arrive at 1.30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at 6.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at 7.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at 7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Buying.	Selling.
American gold	34½@35	36@36½
Silver	25@28	31@32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	Buying.	Selling.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	⅛@⅜ dis.	par@⅛ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	⅛ dis.	⅛@¼ prem
" Nashville	¾@1 dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 90
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 90
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 90
On France, 5 francs for	1 38
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	58
On " 1 " silver	71
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107
5-20's of '62	111	5-20's of '67, new	107½
5-20's of '64	108	5-20's of '68, new	107½
5-20's of '65	108½	10-40's	106½

SCRIPS.

	Buying.	Selling.
City scrip	—@—	77@78
County scrip	70@—	75@78
Police scrip	94@—	96@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@
" " new	67@
" coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	48@48½
" " " paving " "	48@48½
" " " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@64
M. & L. R. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	52@53
" " " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	52@53
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	44@45
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	—@60
" " " 2d " "	31@33
" Central " 1st " "	63@
" " " 1st " coupons	56@
" " " 2d " bonds	43@
" " " 2d " coupons	40@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1869.

In consequence of the continued disturbed state of affairs in Arkansas, business in our general market has been confined within narrow limits, and at the close of the week presents scarcely a feature of interest beyond the mere fluctuations in prices. The movement of cotton has also been restricted considerably on account of scarcity of orders and the stiffness of factors. In receipts for the week a moderate increase is apparent, but judging from advices from the interior it is doubtful that there will be any marked improvement on the present average for the balance of the season, although the heaviest receipts for one month last season were during February, which, however, was chiefly due to very unfavorable weather during January. The superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio railroad estimates that fully two-thirds of the crop along the line of that thoroughfare is in market, and it is the opinion of the agent at Humboldt that not less than three-fourths of the crop of the country above that point has been forwarded. The cotton business of the Memphis and Ohio railroad from the 1st of October to the 31st of December was 23,000 bales received and 39,000 bales shipped, against 17,000 bales received and 30,000 bales shipped for the corresponding period last season. The heaviest receipts at present are per the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, the amount by river being comparatively light and including several hundred bales brought from New Orleans to be sold in our market or turned in on orders. Of the crop in Arkansas it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, but most estimates agree that two-thirds of it has also been forwarded, allowing for the thousands of acres unpicked on account of the scarcity of laborers and the militia disturbances in various portions of the State. Some estimates, however, are that not more than half has been received. The estimates of the Mississippi and Tennessee crop received vary from a half to two-thirds. As a general thing shipping points in the interior are bare, the balance of the crop being held on the plantations, from whence it is moved only according to the needs and judgment of owners. A considerable portion of the cotton sold during the week was taken by local speculators and is still on hand and included in our statement. In provisions the movement has continued very light and the market closes easier without any quotable change in store prices, though bulk meats have sold on arrival at ⅛@¼c lower within the past two or three weeks. Seed potatoes have been in brisk demand on orders and for speculation and about all the pinkeyes on market at $4 were taken up by Saturday, so that $4 50 ₱ bbl is now the ruling price. The orders have come principally from Little Rock and New Orleans. Salt is easy and sugar firm with prices unchanged. Poultry has been scarce with eggs and butter abundant and dull. The weather has been soft with a hard rain during Thursday. Dressed hogs have been in good supply, with many inferior in market, and are lower though receipts of live have continued meagre. Oats continue dull, excepting choice black for planting, of which we note a scarcity. Shelled corn has continued to be in fair demand but ear is neglected and nominal. The demand for low flour has about ceased and all grades are equally dull and unchanged. Dry goods and boots and shoes are firm with a decided upward tendency in sheetings and prints, in sympathy with the raw material, though trade in both these departments has been very moderate. Dealers are now taking stock or arranging in view of a good spring trade.

The demand for money has been brisk for the week, from factors advancing on the crop and carrying cotton, as well as from speculators, and though offerings of cotton bills have been comparatively light, some of the banks report a stringent market, and on Friday and Saturday were seeking relief by working off exchange to such banks as were in condition to take it, at ⅜ per cent. discount. At the close the demand is lighter and more ease is experienced, as a general thing. New Orleans exchange is scarce and nominal. Parties desiring to remit in that direction are mostly obliged to ship currency. Eastern exchange is generally in good supply and easy, with ⅛ discount to par the ruling rates in checking. The rate of discount on cotton bills is ½ to ⅝ per cent.

Gold is dull, the supply rather exceeding the demand, and dealers are indifferent buyers except at a safe shipping margin on New York rates. It opened in New York this morning at 136¼, was 136 at 10:30 a.m., 136⅛ at noon, and closed at 135¾. In our market, transactions were very light, at 135 buying and 136 selling, at the counter.

Scrip presents no change, whatever, worthy of mention. Excepting for police there is scarcely any demand, and dealers are not disposed to buy at higher than 70, either city or county. Selling rates are fairly quoted by the City Bank, at the head of this column.

City bonds became suddenly excited this morning under orders and intelligence of an advance to 51¼ in New York on Saturday, and sales and resales of about $50,000 were made during the day at rates ranging from 50 to 51. The bulk of transactions were at 50 to 50¼. Their value in New York was not generally known until a late hour.

In stating that Mr. Schulte had assumed the duties of Teller in the First National Bank, a day or two since, the impression was conveyed, but not intended, that W. T. Hamlin, Esq., had retired. Mr. Hamlin is the Paying Teller of the Bank, but for some months has discharged the duties of both positions in the most creditable manner. The rapidly increasing business of the bank, however, made it necessary to fill the vacant position, and Mr. Shulte was accordingly stationed at the Receiving desk. This correction is due to Mr. Hamlin and his friends.

The New York money market is reported easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, with stocks and bonds active and gold dull. Sterling exchange was dull at 109¾ for 60-day bills. Sales of Tennessee bonds are reported at 67⅝@67¾ for new and 69 for old. In Governments 5:20s of '67 were the most animated and sales of $50,000 were made at 109. Latest quotations from the Exchange are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	68¾@68⅞
Tennessee bonds, new	67¾@67⅞
Bonds of 1881	112¼
5-20s of '62	113½
5-20s of '64	109¾
5-20s of '65	110½
5-20s, new, of '65	108⅛
5-20s, new, of '67	108⅜
5-20s, new, of '68	108¾
10-40 bonds	107⅛
Pacific 6s	101¼
Wells & Fargo Express	28¾
American Express	41
Adams Express	53½
United States Express	46
Merchants' Union Express	15¼
Quicksilver	24½
Canton	54¾
Pacific Mail	123¾
Western Union Telegraph	37¾
New York Central	158¾
Erie	38
Hudson	130
Reading	95¼
Chicago and Alton	—
Chicago and Alton preferred	—
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	—
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	—
St. Paul	74¼
St. Paul preferred	—
Fort Wayne	122¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾
Michican Central	127¾
Michigan Southern	91¾
Illinois Central	142
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89¾
Cleveland and Toledo	109¼
Rock Island	126
Chicago and N. W.	82¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	87¾

It is reported from Washington that no consultation has yet been held by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the question concerning the constitutionality of the legal tender act. A vast amount of miscellaneous and prior business occupies the attention of the court, and is as rapidly disposed of as time and investigation will permit. It is at present uncertain when the opportunity will occur to permit of the court turning the necessary, cautious and careful attention to this important subject, while it is understood some of the judges are disposed to await the course of events and let the question settle itself when the monetary affairs of the country no longer rest upon a currency of irredeemable paper.

The Ways and Means Committee are not likely to do anything at the present session of Congress toward modifying or consolidating the internal revenue laws. The commissioner, in his late report, took the ground that the whole subject had better go over to next winter, so that it might be seen how the new whisky act works. This view is entertained by some members of the committee. If matters were to be taken up now, it would require two or three weeks to get it through the committee, and then probably three weeks more to finish it in the House. This would leave but two or three weeks for its consideration in the Senate, which is far too short a time to perfect the measure. The opinion of many prominent men in both branches, therefore, is that the question had better be left untouched.

It appears, from a letter of the Controller of the Currency giving statistics about National banks to Congress, that the losses of the banks for 1868 aggregate only $427,-512, against the enormous amount of $4,188,243 for 1867.

Another letter on the subject of our National finances has been addressed to the Committee on Finance of the Senate, by Hon. Thomas Ewing, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and is published in New York papers. The writer adheres to his repeated declaration that the holders of the five-twenties have no legal right to expect the redemption of the principal of those bonds in gold; avers that immediate resumption will entail an additional indebtedness on the debtor class in the country of two thousand millions, and augment the National debt six hundred and fifty millions beyond what it is now. This will, in the opinion of Mr. Ewing, lead either to repudiation or National bankruptcy. He holds that it is enough for the present generation to keep down the interest on the debt and leave to our children and grandchilden, who will be richer than we are, the payment of the principal. Pronouncing the plan of a sinking fund to be the "wild, unreasoned scheme of an ingenious visionary," Mr. Ewing submits a plan of his own to end all our financial troubles and perplexities. He proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and hold for delivery one thousand million dollars in bonds payable at the option of the United States after the expiration of forty years, bearing an annual interest of four per cent., payable semi-annually, both principal and interest in gold, and pledging the proceeds of the customs duties for the payment of the interest on the bonds until they be paid and retired. This is among the latest propositions that has been made for the purpose of relieving our citizens from the excessive burden of taxation and of extricating the country from its present financial embarrassments. It remains to be seen what amount of favor it will receive at the hands of Congress. The bondholding interest and the immediate resumptionists will of course oppose it.

Cotton Market.

The course of our leading staple was upward at all points until Friday evening, when 30c in New York and 11⅝ to 11¾d in Liverpool, were the quotations, under which influence 29 to 29½c was realized on middling, as late as Saturday morning, since which time, however, Liverpool has declined ¼ to ⅜d, with New York responding to the extent of ¾c, both markets closing dull this evening, and causing extreme dullness here, with indications of a general letting down of prices. The stock has increased 3,300 bales since last Tuesday. There are no orders to speak of in market; speculators have withdrawn, and holders, in many cases, have made advances to the interior or carried to the full extent of their means. This morning there were no buyers out, and factors compelled to realize found 28c to be a full price for middling, at which about 250 bales in small lots were forced on the market. Later in the day middling, on which 29c had been bid as late as Saturday afternoon, was offered at 28c without attracting buyers. There was considerable anxiety to realize, but no pressure to sell. It is impossible to give quotations, as there was no movement at the close. Sales and resales for the week foot up about 6,000 bales. Considerable of the stock is in second hands.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 18, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received this week	7,443	
Received previously	141,128	148,571
		148,618
Exported this week	2,152	
Exported previously	133,501	135,653
On hand and in transitu		11,965

Receipts to corresponding week last year 7,991 bales and last week, 6,531 bales.

No shipments South this week.

If country merchants and planters will compare our quotations with those of other markets, reported elsewhere in our columns, they will observe that Memphis is the best market for their cotton, and that our merchants are selling dry goods, groceries and provisions as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere. Since the war Louisville has had the inside track of Memphis in some respects, especially in sugar, molasses and coffee, but our merchants are in position this season to secure a goodly share of that crop of Louisiana sugar and molasses, besides receiving coffee via New Orleans, and are completely turning the tables on their former competitors. Saying nothing of other matters, however, the high prices obtained for cotton, and the easy charges of commissions of factors, with the prompt and satisfactory returns, should influence a heavy diversion of trade in this direction that for the past two or three years has been scattered in other channels. A comparison of the prices of cotton in the following markets on Saturday will bear us out in our position:

Memphis	29 @29½
New Orleans	28¾@29¼
New York	29¼@30
Mobile	28¾@29
Louisville	28½@29¼
Cincinnati	28½@29
Savannah	28¾@29

That cotton should bring higher prices in our market than elsewhere outside of New York, may seem almost incomprehensible, but it will be remembered that Memphis cotton got a wide reputation last season, and, consequently, the opening of the present season was attended by an increased number of buyers who are constantly in active competition for the desirable lists held by our factors, which, with the light stocks on hand of late, has kept prices within a fraction of the New York quotations. This is likely to continue through the season. In fact, bright middling cotton sold here, in one instance, at least, on Saturday, at 30c, which was then the New York quotation and the highest price of the season. It will be remembered that the same condition of things existed during last spring and summer.

The Bolivar *Bulletin* of a recent date has an editorial under the caption of "Memphis or New Orleans as a market. Which do you like best?" from which we extract as follows:

The above question is most appropriate at this particular time, and we have no fears of its not being answered promptly, especially by those who were taken in by oily-tongued "drummers" and flaming circulars and cards with the name of "Mr. Promise" printed in red ink across the lines which told where "Big Profits" were to be met on certain streets in the Crescent City. "A burnt child dreads the fire," is an old and true saying, and as some people only learn through the dear school of experience, while others only need a hint that there is "something rotten in Denmark," we will just take this occasion to put in print a few notorious facts connected with the best interests of our people and their trade with Memphis and New Orleans. Several weeks ago various parties here—it is useless to call names, but we can do so, if necessary—swung out the old line of trade with Memphis and hustled off considerable cotton to New Orleans. The consequence was every shipper to New Orleans sustained losses that caused him to deeply regret that he had ever heard of the big city at the Southern terminus of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. On the other hand, we can safely say that on every bale of cotton shipped from this place to Memphis, our natural outlet, a handsome profit has been realized. We are of opinion that the lesson just learned by some of our merchants will be remembered for a long time to come, and that hereafter Memphis will be looked upon as the safest, surest, best and most convenient point to ship cotton to as well as the best market to purchase plantation supplies at. "Stick to your friends," and keep close to the shore. Let the country stand by Memphis and Memphis will stand by the country.

Planters of Georgia are now entering into contracts with freedmen for 1869. Prices range from $65 to $125 in money and rations. About $90 is the average. The system of planting upon shares is less popular than it was a year ago. The plan of paying men according to their worth is now adopted.

The New Orleans *Times* of Friday says:

It is remarkable that at this comparatively advanced period of the season there should still be such a wide difference between the views of operators in the staple with regard to the extent of the crop. We alluded yesterday to some parties who still adhere to their early estimate of 2,700,000, while others have reduced their figures to 2,500,000. Then again there are others who contend that nearly half the crop is in, and that the result will probably be less than the inside figures. In support of such views they adduce the well-known fact that we have this year received large supplies from the Red river and Ouachita, which did not come forward last year until a later date, and that we must soon look for a marked decrease in the receipts. Whether these views be correct or not, they have undoubtedly had some influence on planters and factors as well as upon speculators. In fact, there is no other way of accounting for buyers coming forward so freely from Memphis, Montgomery and Savannah. In connection with this matter, it must not be overlooked that Liverpool circulars of respectable authority frequently have asserted since the opening of the season that if we did not turn out more than 2,600,000 bales it would be all wanted. In other words, that with a crop of barely 2,600,000 the demand would constantly press upon the supply, the usual result of which is an advance in prices. If this be said in view of 2,600,000 bales, what should be inferred from a probable yield of a good deal less than 2,500,-000 bales? We adduce these views to show that it is not entirely sound to say, as we frequently hear it said, that the present advance has been caused by a wild spirit of speculation, and that we may look for an unfavorable reaction, under which operators will be severely punished. Given the extent of the supply and the demand, and it might not be difficult to calculate on the future course of the various markets; but, in fact, we have no strictly reliable data with regard to either. This uncertainty is the very element to foster a speculative spirit, and its prevalence should not be regarded as either surprising or inexplicable.

The stock of cotton on hand this time last year was 11,300 bales and 15¾@16c was the price of middling.

The Liverpool Brokers' Weekly Circular reports sales of the week at 156,000 (?) bales, of which exporters took 20,000 and speculators 52,000—leaving 84,000 bales to the trade. The general stock comprises 300,000, against 356,000, and that of American 79,000, against 94,000 last week—showing a decrease of 56,000 on the former, and a decrease of 15,000 bales on American descriptions. The stock afloat is estimated at 310,000 bales, of which 131,000 are American. These figures indicate an increase of 27,000 bales on the former, and an increase of 14,000 bales on American descriptions. The stock in port and at sea gives a visible supply of 610,000 bales, of which 210,000 are American.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 18—10:30 a.m.—Cotton, prices nominal. European advices have had a depressing effect on the market. Uplands, 29¾c; Orleans, 30c.

2 p.m.—The cotton market is dull, and somewhat heavy; sales up to this time to-day 2,000 bales; received up to this time to-day 6,000 bales. Uplands, 29¼c; Orleans, 29¾c.

4 p.m.—Cotton market closed dull and heavy; sales to spinners, 885 bales; speculators, 689 bales; in transet 550 bales; 100 bales sold on private terms.

London and Liverpool Market.

LONDON, January 18—11:15 a.m.—Livetwenties, 75¼; Erie, 26¾; Consols, 93; Illinois Central, 93¾; bonds in Frankfort, 79¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 18—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens flat but unchanged in prices. Estimated sales for the day, 10,000 bales; middling uplands 11⅜d, and Orleans 11¾d.

1 p.m.—Cotton market flat, and prices have declined ⅛d; middling uplands, 11¼; Orleans, 11½d.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—In good supply and dull. We quote fair to choice New York packed $5 @7 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—In good suply and no demand. We quote as nominal Western tub and roll 35@38c, with some asking as high as 40c.

BRAN—Quiet and firm at $25 per ton, in store, with light receipts. On Friday 300 sks were taken from store at $23 and resold in lots at $25.

BACON—A light supply and no demand. Clear sides, 18¾@19c; shoulders, 14½ to 15c; old hams neglected and nominal; new sugar cured hams and break fast bacon, 18¾@19c.

BEEF—Dull at 3@5c for forequarters and 6@8c for hindquarters.

BEESWAX—In demand at 30@32c ₱ ℔, with light receipts.

BAGGING—Very little demand from the country, and sales by the piece light at 20½@22½c for heavy, and 14@16c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominal.

BALE TWINE—Nominally 19@20c ₱ ℔.

BEANS—Navy dull at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel, in shipping order; inferior, $2 50@3.

COFFEE—Inactive. We quote common to choice Rio 20@25c and Java 35@36c, in a jobbing way.

CORN—Market has been active for shelled at 65@68c, in shipping order on arrival, and 70c in store and closes without receipts and firm. Ear is in good supply. We note a sale of 2,000 bushels in bulk to-day at 57½c; taken by a distiller.

CORN MEAL—Demand very light and sales slow at $3 50@3 60 ₱ bbl for choice white on arrival and $3 65@3 75 in store.

CHEESE—Market quiet at 18¾@19c for Western Reserve, 19@19½c for English dairy and 20c for factory, prime selections in store.

CEMENT—Dull at $2 75 per barrel for Louisville and $4 50 for Rosendale, in store.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull at 8@9c for apples, and 9@10c for peaches per ℔.

EGGS—Dull at 28@30c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—Demand light and all grades equally dull. We quote: Fine, $6@6 25; superfine, $6 50@7; extra, $7 50@8; double extra, $8 50@9; family brands, $10 to $12.

FURS AND SKINS—All kinds are in demand at the following prices: Wild cat, 30c; musk rat, 12@15c; gray fox, 30c; red fox, 50@75c; oppossum, 9@10c; coon, 25@33c; open mink, $1 50@2; cased mink, $2 50@3 50; beaver, $2@3; cased otter, $3@4; open otter, $2@3; deer skins, 25@30c; blk skunk, 30c; striped, 15c.

GRITS—Quiet at $6 75 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per ℔.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 25 to $6 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts were fair but the market closed with a light supply and holders firm at $25 ₱ ton for choice timothy on flatboat and anticipating an advance.

HOGS—Scarce and firm at 9½ to 10c gross and 12½c for city slaughtered with outside slaughtered 11 to 12c, according to condition.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.

IRON TIES—Dull at $7@7 50 per 100 ℔ by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.

LARD—Market dull and unchanged with tierce at 20c and keg at 21c, in store.

LIME—Quiet. Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25.

METALS—Pig lead, 11c; bar do. 11½c. Block tin, in pigs, 40c; bar, 41c. Tin plate, I.C., 10x14, $14 50; I. C., 14x20, (roofing) $14; I. X., 10x14, $17; I. X., 14x20, $19. No. 27 bolled iron, 7c per ℔; No. 27 charcoal, 9c; No. 26 galvanized, 20c; No. 27 do. 21c. Sheet zinc, 16c.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@85c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5 rates in store.

ONIONS—Market dull and steady at $5@6 ₱ bbl. for fair to choice.

OATS—Supply moderate but holders generally firmer, asking 70c for white and mixed in shipping order, though we learned of a sale of 50 sks at 67½c.

POTATOES—Market quiet and firm at $2 75 to $3 ₱ bbl for peachblows and $4 50 for pinkeyes, on flatboat. On Saturday there was a sale of 1,800 bbls pinkeyes and 500 bbls peachblows at $4 and $2 50, taken on speculation and for orders.

PORK—The market has eased off under Northern advices and is inactive, demand for consumption being light. Mess pork dull at $30 50 to $31 per bbl. On Saturday there was a sale of 20 bbls clearsides at 16⅝c packed, but jobbing prices of the week are still generally maintained, as follows: Clearsides, 16½ to 16¾c; clear rib sides, 16 to 16¼c; rib sides, 15½ to 15¾; hams, 16 to 16½c; shoulders, 12½ to 12¾c; fresh pork, 11 to 12½c; pigs' feet, $2 50 per keg.

POULTRY—Receipts light and chickens active at $6, with turkeys $20 to $22 ₱ dozen.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.

RICE—Quiet at 8½@9c ₱ ℔ in barrels, for Louisiana.

RAGS—In demand at 2½@3c for mixed cotton, and 1½c for woolen, ₱ ℔.

SUGAR—Market quiet and firm for Louisiana, with refined sugars nominal. We quote fair Louisiana, 11½@12c; fully fair, 13@13½; prime to choice, 14 @14½; yellow clarified, 15@15½; white clarified, 15¾ to 16; crushed, powered and granulated, 17@18c.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market heavy, 280 ℔ barrels on levee, $3; in store, $3 10@3 25; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 70c per gallon.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9c to 9½c per ℔.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50 to $6 00 per dozen kegs.

VINEGAR—Quiet at $7 00 to $10 00 per barrel; wine vinegar, $14 00 per ℔.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

WHEAT—Receipts light. We note a sale of 185 sks Northern to a city miller at $1 40 ₱ bushel.

Provisions in Cincinnati.

Phillips' Provision Circular, dated Cincinnati, January 15, says:

The excitement in the market for provisions that existed last week, has within a few days past subsided, now that the crop is known to be positively short. The only question in dispute is how much it is short, and with nothing on hand of old stock at the beginning of the season, and the deficiency in the present season's packing, all parties interested have and are looking forward to much higher prices, but the facts being now known and the smoke cleared away, the nerves of all are steady, and holders generally are anxious to realize immediate profits which are large, and a desire is manifested to close out while these large profits can be made, and this desire, with the large offerings, is depressing the market, as no considerable amount of stock forced on the market at this time could prevent a break down, notwithstanding the very short crop. That prices will rule high during the season there can be no doubt, but high prices reduce consumption, and the crop may yet prove enough at the prices to supply every demand. The market closes quiet, with more sellers than buyers, at prices quoted below. Hogs—receipts to date, 335,775; against 348,543 same date last year. Receipts are light and packing about done, so that it is useless to quote prices. Green meats, none offering. Mess pork is easier and difficult to sell at $29, though held 25 to 50c higher; country, $28 50 to 28 75. Rumps are freely offered at $25 for best city, and down to $12 for small cuts. Lard has also declined, and best city can be had at 19c, and country at 18½ to 18¾c; prime steam, 18¼c; head and gut, 17¾c. Greases, 12 to 16c for the range of grades. Bulk meats—the market remains quiet, there is a moderate demand; shoulders, 11¾c; rib sides held at 14¼c; clear rib and clear, 15 to 15⅜c; all loose hams, 15c; sweet pickle hams, 16 to 16½c. Bacon has been in fair demand, for immediate delivery, but little out of smoke; shoulders are rated at 13¼; rib sides nominal, 16c; clear ribs, 16½c; clear, 17¼c; hams, 17¼ to 18c for small cuts,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed. ja9

REAL ESTATE.

W. D. McCALLUM & CO.,

Reas Estate Brokers and Rental Agents,

FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

Office--Exchange Building,

Entrance opp. Overton Hotel.

IMPROVED and unimproved property of various descriptions for Sale, lots to lease, houses to rent. Also, improved Tennessee land to exchange for city property. ja15

G. N. NOLAN, Kansas City, Mo. JOHN M. McNAB, Eufaula, Ala.

NOLAN & McNAB,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Kansas City, Mo. Real estate bought and sold, both in Missouri and Kansas; Land Titles examined; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases drawn; Houses rented, Rents collected, Taxes paid.

Office, corner Main and Fourth streets, over Mastin's Bank. dec15

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.
POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.
WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.
ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any or all the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.

ja3 M. E. EDDINS.

FOR RENT.

For Rent--For 1869

A GOOD HOME

—AND—

75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc.; and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Second streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja8

For Rent---Store House.

NO 32 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall, Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs.

January 8, 1869. HENRY G. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

For Rent.

A PLANTATION, situated on "Yoncopin Lake," near Red Fork, Arkansas river, containing eleven hundred or twelve hundred acres open land, with good improvements, including Steam Gin and Mill, now in operation. Apply soon to

ja16 THOMAS H. ALLEN & CO., No. 7 Monroe street, Cooper Block.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, cribs, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or goods, wares, and merchandise. Captain Baswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one. A. S. BROWN.

Grenada, January 10, 1869.

Refer to James Eldin, Owen, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Ed. Prickett, jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 50, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to

ja14 B. T. REAVES, Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESton avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM,

ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable brick house, No. 111, with lot fronting 50 feet on Jefferson street, and extending back 148½ feet to an alley, will be sold under a decree of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on THURSDAY, January 14, 1869, in front of the Court-house door, in Memphis, by John L. Brown, Clerk of the Supreme Court. By agreement of parties the sale will be for $8,000 cash—sufficient to pay the debt, interest and cost for which the sale is made, and twelve months time will be given on the balance. Parties desiring to invest will please call at my office, and I will take pleasure in showing them the property.

THOS. WICKERSHAM, ja5 No. 9 Postoffice Building.

Refer to advertisement in Evening Post, "Planters' Bank of Tennessee vs. E. O. Perrin et al."

A Rare Chance.

TO obtain on VERY EASY TERMS one or several nice Suburban Residences, by renting, buying, or by exchanging a country farm IMPROVED. Call and see, or address with particulars. DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

dec29 210 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of C. W. FERGUSON & CO. is, by the mutual consent of the parties interested, this day dissolved. John R. Grehan is alone authorized to collect accounts due us up to date.

January 15, 1869. C. W. FERGUSON & CO. ja16

To Whom it may Concern.

TWO (2) barrels Oil, from "Forest City Varnish Company," Cleveland, Ohio, consigned to J. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., are here in store, subject to the order of the proper parties, the consignee having refused to receive them from the steamer Rubicon. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sold to pay charges.

ja13 LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat.

MECHANICAL.

GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS

—GO TO—

LUNN & MALLON,

204 Main Street. ja12

FOR Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street. JOHN REID,

nov24 Carpenter and Builder.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Christmas Gifts for the Holidays

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH

—AT—

CHURCH & CO.'S,

No. 315 Main Street.

Elegant Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Inlaid Glove Boxes, Jewel Cases, Handkerchief Boxes, Illustrated Family Bibles, Prayer Books, Photograph Albums, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, Building Blocks, Etc. German, English and American Chromos Fine Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, Initial Stationery, Planchette, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above goods will be sold at low figures. Call and price them before buying elsewhere.

dec18 CHURCH & CO., 315 Main street.

LUMBER DEALERS.

B. K. PLAIN,

DEALER IN LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS,

SASH GLASS AND BLINDS,

Corner Gayoso and Second Streets,

ja12 MEMPHIS, TENN.

EDUCATIONAL.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

Terms per session of Five Months (in Advance):

For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages $30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental 30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing 100 00
Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No Incidental fees.

J. D. MEREDITH, President,
ja3d&w Memphis, Tenn.

Leddin's Commercial College

No. 238 Main Street.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

ENGLISH DEPARTMET—This department is in charge of a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Students in the different departments of the College will receive special instruction daily from a professional teacher of the art.

A Separate Department for Ladies.

dec27 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

Columbia Female Institute.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institute will begin on

Monday, February 1st.

Charges for Board and Tuition, $150. For circulars or other information address

REV. GEORGE BECKETT,
ja13 Columbia, Tenn.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

PLYMOUTH ROCK STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent,

336 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

ja7

HANGING ROCK STOVE FOUNDRY

ROSENBAUM & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LAMPS, OILS, STOVES, TINWARE,

Wholesale and Retail.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Petro Oil Company

234 Main Street, Opp. Clay Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN. nov29

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Philler & Co.,)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry.

nov3

LOTTERY.

GREAT LAND SALE,

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

SEVEN RICH AND HIGHLY IMPROVED Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	-	$150,000
2 Prizes, each -	-	27,500
4 Prizes, each -	-	13,750
280 Prizes, each -	-	120
140 Prizes, each -	-	100
84 Prizes, each -	-	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Tickets, $5 00.

The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Governor John W. Stevenson, Honorables Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, President of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Kentucky; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of Fifteenth Judicial District; M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, President First National Bank; and others of Evansville, Indiana, and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

Tickets can be Purchased of

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank of Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Owensboro, Ky.

ja15

DENTISTRY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," And nothing adds so much to the beauty of the "human face divine" as

A FINE SET OF TEETH.

T. F. LINDE, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned home and is now located at 180 Main street, Memphis, near the Overton Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. By taking advantage of all the modern improvements in Dentistry, the operation of extracting teeth, of inserting new ones, is rendered entirely painless.

Office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja5

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

—AND—

ESPECIALLY TO OUR PATRONS

OUR facilities, with the purchases we have made in the late great decline of all kinds of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles, enables us to sell our well-selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Boots, Shoes and especially Clothing, which we intend to close out regardless of cost, at such prices as to excel all other houses in this city.

CHEAP TABLE

—OF—

FANCY ARTICLES!

Which will save your Money.

Ladies of Memphis and the Vicinity

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Our prices will at once convince you that we are MASTERS OF THE FIELD.

SAVE MONEY! BUY CHEAP!

—AT—

230 Main Street,

Opposite the Clay Building.

Great Decline of Prices

—AT—

M. WOLF & CO'S.

No. 230 MAIN STREET.

Just Received and Purchased at Panic Prices,

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BOMBAZINES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,
A splendid line Plaid and Changeable Alpacas—Very Cheap.
CHAMILEON AND WATERPROOFS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
MOHAIR AND WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES.

500 DOZEN

Merino and Cotton Hosiery,

LAD AND CHILD UNDERWEAR,

HOOP SKIRTS

In style to suit the humblest, and

In Prices to Defy all Competition.

Lad and Gents' Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

Bonnet Ribbons, 40 cents per yard. nov21

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK.

ja1 NEW YORK.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New Dress Goods,
Cotton Yarns,
Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
Heavy Cotton Plaids,
Blankets and Linseys,
Jeans and Tweeds,
Hosiery and Notions,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Beautiful Prints,

And many other nice things, which we will sell FOR CASH as low as anybody.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,

299 Main Street,

dec13 Next door North Peabody Hotel.

COTTON GINS.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of Staple, Lightness of Draught, and quantity of Lint Cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any Gin. We are also Agents for

Straub's Grist Mills, and

Wheeler, Clemson & Co.'s Circular Saws.

McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
32½ and 334 Main street,
jy31d&w Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK!

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

FALL SCHEDULE, SEPT. 13, 1868

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	7:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:30 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:10 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12:00 night	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. nov21

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company

Through Freight Line.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP sailing EVERY SATURDAY to Liverpool from PORTLAND in Summer, and MONTREAL in Winter.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line, are authorized to grant Through Bills Lading from Memphis to Liverpool to Glasgow. The attention of Shippers is called to this Route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates, covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class steamships are now in the Line, making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the Cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND POINTS via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. For Rates and information apply to THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. oct23

Dr. F. Salter,

Devotes his attention to Obstetrics and Diseases of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 59 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. ja15

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, having removed his residence and office from the city to the corner of Union and McLean avenues (adjoining the residence of R. M. Estes, Esq.), respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the public generally, both in country and city.

January 8, 1869. ja9

NEWSPAPERS.

NEAL'S STATE GAZETTE!

PUBLISHED AT

Dyersburg, Tenn.,

—BY—

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